

# Brady admits to deaths of missing two

## Moors murderer agrees to help police search

By Ian Smith

Moors murderer Ian Brady has confessed to the police that he murdered and buried schoolboy Keith Bennett and teenager Pauline Reade. Final negotiations were taking place for his return to Saddleworth Moor to pinpoint the graves when searchers found one of the bodies.

The Greater Manchester police refused last night to formally identify the body, but they are confident it is that of Pauline Reade, who disappeared 24 years ago.

News of the find was relayed immediately to Detective

Chief Superintendent Peter Topping, who is leading the moorland search.

He left Park Lane Special Hospital, Merseyside, where Brady is being held, to supervise the removal of the body to Oldham and District General Hospital, where the remains were being examined last night by four Home Office pathologists.

The body was found at Hollin Brook Knoll, a spot

Background ..... 24  
Photograph ..... 24

pinpointed on two visits to the moors by Hindley.

Mr Benedict Birnberg, the solicitor for Brady, said yesterday that his client was relieved the police search had already met with partial success. He said Brady was now willing to personally visit the moor and lead detectives to the spot where Keith Bennett has lain undetected since July 16, 1964.

In a telephone conversation with his solicitor yesterday, Brady said: "I am glad that part of the whole saga has been demonstrated by the finding of the body."

Mr Birnberg said: "There was obviously an element of relief. For the past three months my client has spent a total of about 25 hours with Mr Topping and is now only too willing to do whatever he can to bring the search to an early conclusion and end the torment of these two families."

Brady's sudden co-operation follows Hindley's admission seven months ago that she and Brady were responsible for the disappearance of the two youngsters.

However Hindley has always maintained that she sat in the couple's car while Brady buried the bodies so she has never known precisely where they lay.

Mr Birnberg was waiting last night for a telephone call from Mr Topping to finalize

arrangements for a covert visit by Brady to the moors. The visit will need the approval of Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Social Services, and Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary.

Pauline Reade disappeared from her home at Wiles Street, Gorton, Manchester, on July 12, 1963.

Her mother, Mrs Joan Reade, is currently ill in a Manchester hospital. Newspaper, television and radio reports of the discovery have been kept from her because of her poor health.

Members of the Reade family went to the Oldham and District General Hospital mortuary yesterday to help in the identification of the body. Mr Geoffrey Dickens, Conservative MP for Littleborough and Saddleworth, said yesterday that he had received what he described as "stunning and stunning new evidence" that a third person was involved in the murders.

He said that the information, received in a telephone call from a man yesterday, was so precise, detailed and plausible that he was anxious to pass it on to Mr Topping.

Earlier Mr Dickens said he did not feel that justice would be served or public anger allayed by a retrial of Hindley and Brady, who he was confident would spend the rest of their lives behind bars.

Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, was due to present a written report next week to the Police Authority's performance review committee, defending his decision to allow the search to take place, and setting out the cost and man hours involved.

The four forensic pathologists, led by Dr Michael Green, acting head of the Department of Forensic Science at Leeds University, will spend the next month examining the body to find the cause of death.

## Owen lauds Mrs Thatcher's victory

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Dr David Owen, the SDP Leader, last night told MPs in the Commons that the election victory on June 11 which had given Mrs Thatcher a majority of 101 was a far greater triumph for the Tories than the 144 majority they had won in 1983.

The 1983 victory had been inflated by the Falklands War, said Dr Owen, and he had therefore believed that the opposition parties would be able to topple her at one go. But he had been hoist with his own petard, he confessed, and for the Government to have won as big a majority as they did this time without that advantage was a real achievement.

In a speech which won regular murmurs of assent from the Tory benches and which will have confirmed Liberal misgivings about Dr Owen's suitability as an Alliance partner, he repeatedly stressed the value of the social market economy, paid tribute to the strength of the economy and praised some of the Government's ideas for revitalizing the inner cities.

Dr Owen asserted that the Conservatives had won

"hands down" the election debate on defence and called for a return to the all-party agreement on defence which had obtained from 1940 to 1980. But when some Tories began urging him to join them on the Conservative benches he grinned and said: "I'm not going to join the Tory party."

The invitation to do so from the Home Secretary, he said, was a "blue joke".

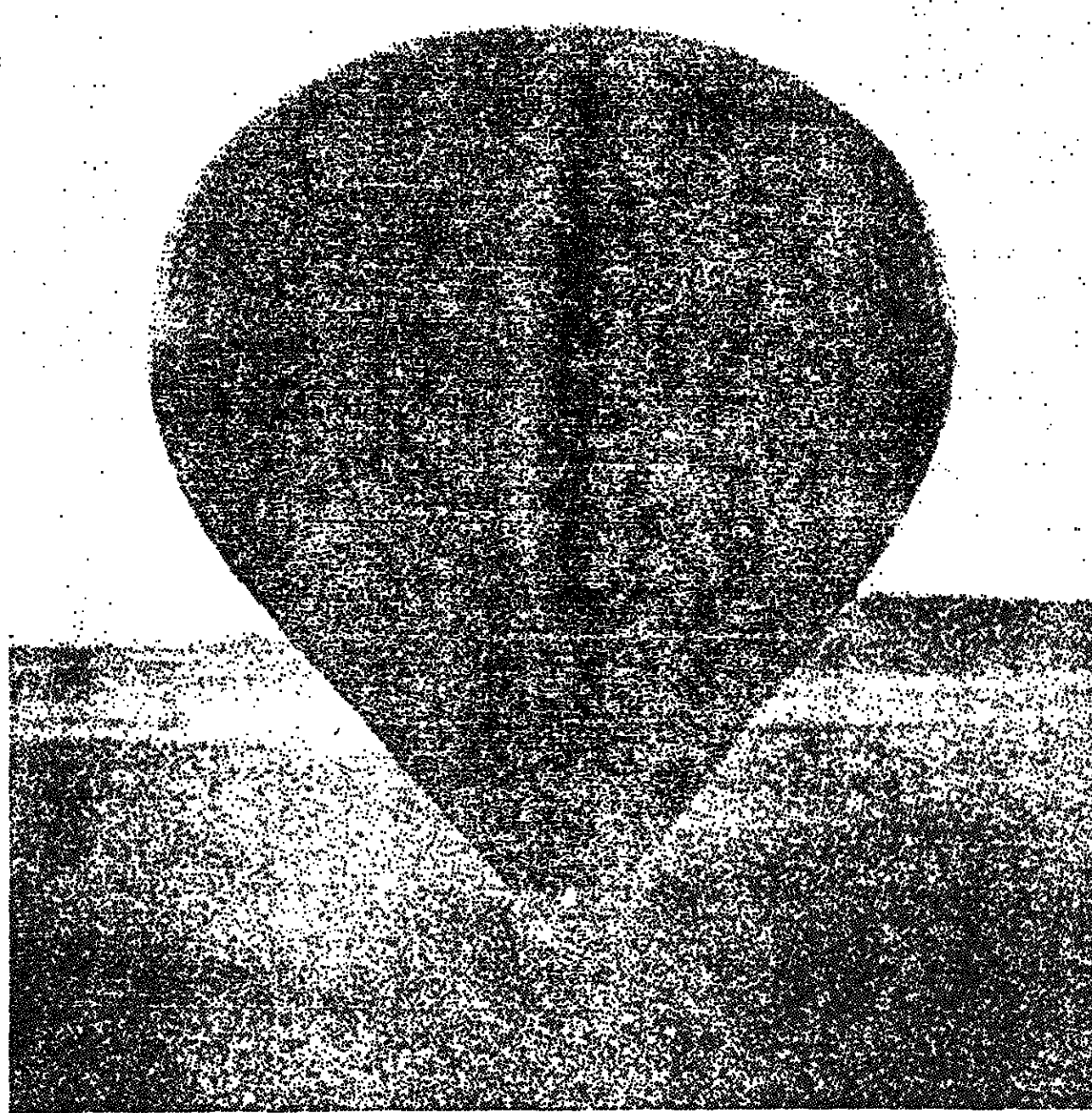
In a final comment clearly directed at Mr David Steel, who had hurried in to hear the SDP leader's speech, Dr Owen declared: "I'm going to remain on these benches probing the Government as a Social Democrat."

**Shadow cabinet battle lines**  
The battle lines were drawn last night for elections to Labour's shadow cabinet, which could see one of the first big shifts to the left in years (Philip Webster writes).

As nominations closed the centre-right Solidarity group, whose members have held sway in the shadow cabinet throughout recent par-

Continued on page 24, col 7

## Above the clouds and the records



Up and away: The 2.3 million cubic foot Virgin Atlantic Flyer heads up and east at the start of its transatlantic crossing.

## Branson's balloon sets record

By Howard Foster and Charles Bremner

Richard Branson and his co-pilot were last night firmly on course to complete the world's first Atlantic crossing by hot air balloon with a possible landing somewhere in Britain later today.

Last night Mr Branson and his ground controllers in Maine and London celebrated the smashing of the world balloon distance record which had earlier stood at 907 miles covered in just over 27 hours.

The 2.3 million cubic foot balloon Virgin Atlantic Flyer rose smoothly from its launch pad at Sugarloaf, Maine, at 9.12am and despite an early hiccup, when a double fuel cell containing propane gas had to be jettisoned, soon reached its cruising altitude of 27,000 feet.

Soon after take-off, Mr Branson radioed his base control in Maine and reported: "We're having a great cross-

Continued on page 24, col 4

## Doctors face legal hitch over Aids test decision

By Jill Shearman and Thomson Prentice

A vote by doctors to back Aids testing without the patients' consent provoked a storm of criticism yesterday that could lead to government intervention.

The decision was reached at the British Medical Association's annual meeting against the advice of doctors' leaders, who issued a warning that doctors could be sued and might face disciplinary action from the General Medical Council.

The vote reverses the association's policy and apparently conflicts with government guidelines. The Department of Health and Social Security said last night that the issue would need to be examined and the legal aspects considered.

There was some question about whether testing without consent was lawful or could be classed as an assault, the department said.

The vote was denounced by

the Terence Higgins Trust, the leading Aids charity, and by the National Council for Civil Liberties which described it as "ignorant, arrogant and unjustified."

One Aids specialist said the decision could "drive underground those most at risk."

It was being widely seen as having been taken in the

Doctors decision ..... 3  
Leading article ..... 13

interests of doctors, for their own protection, rather than for the benefit of patients.

The conference, held in Bristol, approved by 183 votes to 140 a motion from Essex doctors that Aids testing "should be at the discretion of the patient's doctor and should not necessarily require the consent of the patient."

Guidelines issued by the Government's chief medical officer, Sir Donald Acheson,

say that doctors should discuss tests for Aids with patients before carrying them out.

A crucial aspect of testing is the impact that a positive result would have on a patient, implying that he or she was infected with a fatal and incurable disease.

Dr John Marks, the association's chairman, issued a warning last night that any doctor who tested without consent might have to justify the decision, and could be sued.

"The fears of the doctors are not an overwhelming reason for doing it," he said. A patient tested without consent would be free to sue the doctor and complain to the General Medical Council, he said.

The association would not expect any doctor to carry out such tests unless they could justify the decision to the

Continued on page 24, col 5

## Prince assumes role in cities

By Nicholas Wood

The Prince of Wales, with the tacit agreement of the Government, has decided to assume the role of roving ambassador for the inner cities against the background of ministerial attempts to improve them.

As with his highly publicized visit to the Bengali community in Spitalfields, East London, on Wednesday, the Prince intends to make lightning visits to decaying areas as a way of spotlighting their problems.

It is recognized both by Whitehall and Buckingham Palace that such encounters have the merit of focusing attention on urban blight without the controversy that would normally attend a ministerial tour.

But a report that Prince Charles is to be given a formal role within Mrs Margaret Thatcher's urban rescue team was flatly denied in Whitehall yesterday.

One Whitehall source said the title of roving ambassador was "about right" and that the Government, while not wanting to "compromise" the Prince's position, was keen to respond to any requests he might make for information.

The Prince is known to have discussed urban problems with Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, and Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for the Environment, before the election.

Prince Charles is president of the Prince's Youth Business Trust and Business in the Community - both encouraging small firms and self-employment in rundown areas.

Mr Stephen O'Brien, the chief executive of Business in the Community, said yesterday on BBC Radio that the Prince wanted to focus the attention of "those with resources" on the problem.

There were signs yesterday that the Prince's remarks in Spitalfields, when he spoke of the "terrible" conditions he had witnessed there, were in danger of drawing him into the party-political arena.

Dr Jack Cunningham, Labour's chief environment spokesman, urged the Prince not to become a "political football".

Special report, pages 12, 13

## De Beers deal with Botswana

De Beers Consolidated, the world's leading diamond group, is to buy an undisclosed stockpile of diamonds in neighbouring Botswana in exchange for cash, shares and two board seats.

De Beers link, page 25  
Diamond deal, page 7

## Moscow ups Geneva stakes

### Setback to summit hopes

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Prospects for a third Gorbachev-Reagan summit suffered an unexpected setback yesterday when Moscow ruled out any preparatory meeting between the foreign ministers of the two superpowers until the current stalemate at the Geneva disarmament talks is resolved.

In a move interpreted by Western diplomats as a deliberate upping of the Geneva negotiating stakes, the Kremlin announced that Mr Eduard Shevardnadze would not be flying to Washington for talks with Mr George Shultz originally expected in mid-July - until a medium-range missile agreement was on the verge of completion.

Mr Boris Fyadyshev, a Kremlin spokesman, told reporters that the Geneva talks were "bogged-down" and accused Washington of deliberately introducing new obstacles, one of the most serious being its demand that 72 US nuclear warheads from

West German Pershing I-A missiles be excluded.

Asked by an American correspondent whether Moscow now saw no value in a Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting as a possible way of breaking the impasse in Geneva, the spokesman replied: "I could hardly agree with you." He insisted that the breakthrough

Summit at risk ..... 7

would have to come first in Geneva.

The new Soviet hardline was seen by Western observers as a clear sign that it is toughening its bargaining stance as the days of the Reagan presidency draw shorter.

It is understood that senior Soviet officials are now convinced that President Reagan, faced with the continuing arms scandal, will pay a higher price in terms of a disarmament deal followed by a

summit than had originally been expected.

The Kremlin also moved swiftly and firmly yesterday to dismiss what it alleged was false, American-inspired media optimism that new proposals from Moscow were imminent which might break the Geneva stalemate and lead to the global elimination of all short and medium-range missiles.

Meanwhile a flurry of diplomatic activity related to the possible drawing up of an agreed United Nations Security Council resolution aimed at securing a ceasefire in the Gulf War continued here yesterday.

General Vernon Walters, the US Ambassador to the UN, said after talks with Mr Vladimir Petrovsky, a Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, and other Soviet officials that he was hopeful that the resolution could be drawn up and presented to the Security Council in the next few weeks.

## How Octopus payout reached staff members

By Joe Joseph

Mr Paul Hamlyn yesterday sold his second publishing empire to Reed International, the British publishing, paper and packaging group, for £540 million and immediately announced he would siphon a quarter of the £200 million he will earn from the deal to his various charitable interests.

Others to benefit from the sale of his thriving Octopus group are the many staff, from secretaries to directors, who bought shares in the company when it was set up in 1971 with just £10,000, or who later enrolled on the company's save-as-you-earn share option scheme.

Mr Colin Wright, Mr Hamlyn's chauffeur, could pocket about £200,000, while Miss Susan Thomson, who paid £250 for her 2.5 per cent stake in Octopus when

she joined as an editor in 1972, is expected to earn several million pounds if she takes up Reed's cash offer.

The Octopus takeover is the biggest ever in the British publishing industry and also marks the capstone of Mr Hamlyn's career as one of the world's most innovative publishers.

Mr Hamlyn, who arrived in Britain as a seven-year-old German-Jewish refugee from Berlin, admits money is no longer a problem. He made his first millions when he sold Hamlyn Publishing, started in 1949 with £350 left to him by his grandfather, to IPC in 1964.

Half the money he will net from the sale will be taken in Reed shares, making him the largest private shareholder in the enlarged company. He has committed half the balance to the Paul Hamlyn

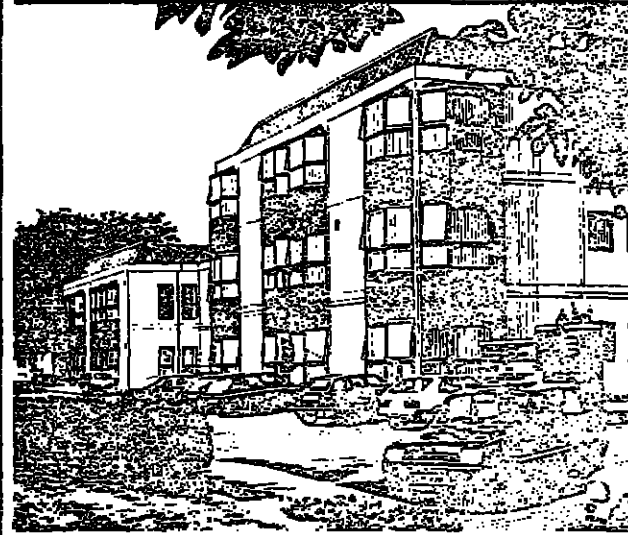
Foundation, set up 20 years ago to help the disabled and underprivileged. It has also funnelled money into the arts, most spectacularly by hiring out Covent Garden for a week, selling all seats for a maximum £3 to anyone who had never been to the Royal Opera House.

Reed will also inherit *Spectator*, the controversial exposé of Britain's Secret Service written by Mr Peter Wright, the former MI5 officer. The book's publisher is Heinemann, which Octopus swallowed two years ago.

Will Reed go ahead with publishing the book against the Government's wishes? "That is a creative and publishing decision that is entirely up to the board of Octopus," said Mr Peter Davis, Reed's chief executive.

Octopus sold, page 25  
Comment, page 27

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## IN PART 2

### Test collapse

England collapsed to 130 all out in the third Test at Headingley and Pakistan were 60 runs behind and two wickets down at the close. Page 38

### Exam passes

Cambridge Tripos examination results in modern languages and Oxford University class-lists in oriental studies and engineering science are published today. Page 34

### Portfolio

● There is £3,000 to be won today in the Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount because there was no winner yesterday.  
● Portfolio list, page 29.

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## NEWS SUMMARY

## Unionists move towards talks

Unionist politicians are likely to enter into exploratory talks with the Government aimed at creating the conditions for negotiating an alternative to the Anglo-Irish agreement.

A Unionist report, *An End to Drift*, published yesterday, conceded that the anti-agreement campaign had failed, but nevertheless insisted that the agreement remained unacceptable as a basis for continued Ulster membership of the United Kingdom.

Mr Peter Robinson, deputy leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, said: "There is no sell-out in this. It is an honest and tough attempt to get to grips with our situation and ensure that the agreement does not take further root."

## Sellafield man sues

A nuclear process worker who developed cancer began a unique High Court action yesterday in a bid to win £57,000 compensation.

Mr Albert Pattinson, aged 57, who has worked at Cumbria's Sellafield reprocessing plant since 1954, claimed at Liverpool High Court that he developed Hodgkin's Disease because of radiation.

British Nuclear Fuels denies radioactivity can cause the disease. The case continues today.

## Drug raid on tepees

More than 200 police officers using dogs took part in a big drugs raid at a hippie commune near Llandeilo in west Wales yesterday.

Twenty-four people were arrested in the early morning raid on the "Tepee Valley" camp, so-called because of the hippies' wigwam-style tents. A number of substances were seized and are undergoing laboratory tests.

A special court sat in Llandeilo yesterday afternoon to deal with the charges.

## Russians to see attack

A major military exercise in Scotland in November is expected to be officially observed for the first time by two senior Russian officers who have been invited under the Stockholm disarmament agreement, signed by 35 countries last December.

Exercise Purple Warrior from November 4-19 will involve 20,000 troops, 39 naval vessels, 30 RAF aircraft including Tornados and Harriers and amphibious and airborne landings.

## Masons' denial

English Freemasons yesterday denied the findings of a Church of England inquiry which declared their rituals to be heretical and blasphemous.

The Grand Lodge of England points to numerous alleged errors of fact in the report of the church working group. It denies, for instance, that the word "Baal" used in masonic ritual as a reference to God is short for "Baal", a pagan Old Testament deity.

The report is to be debated by the General Synod later this month.

## Cruise control

Command of RAF Molesworth in Cambridgeshire is to be handed over to the Americans this month, as work on a £45 million building programme continues in preparation for the arrival of its first 16 cruise missiles.

The handover ceremony is the latest indication that the base, which is scheduled to have 64 of the missiles operational by next year, is nearing completion. The Government does not plan to make any announcements in the Commons.

## TNT takes to the air with plans for European freight service

## New airline will avoid national flag barriers

By Harvey Elliott  
Air Correspondent

A new airline capable of beating restrictive national air regulations and operating freely throughout Europe is being formed to provide a comprehensive overnight freight delivery service.

The TNT Transport Group will set up a network of air services using dozens of super-quiet British Aerospace 146 jets to carry parcels and freight overnight from one country to another.

The freight - anything from perishable food to furniture - will then be delivered to its final destination by fleets of lorries and vans direct from the airport.

Normally such an operation would have needed detailed licensing approval from each country and could have faced the same problems confronting many independent passenger-carrying airlines fighting to establish European routes.

But TNT - which last month announced its intention of buying every freighter version of the 146 made by BAE for the next five years - will operate the aircraft under the national "flag" of each country it serves, through local sub-contracted companies.

The first two jets will be registered in Britain and the next three operated by companies in Italy, Scandinavia and France.

Sir Peter Abeles, managing director and chief executive of TNT, signed the first document in London yesterday enabling his company to buy up to 72 of the 146 jets in a £1 billion deal. He said Europe was on the brink of a massive boom in air freight services.

"The 146 is exactly the right aircraft for us because not only

is it quiet and efficient but no other manufacturer in the world is building a specific freighter."

By buying BAE's entire production line TNT has a virtual monopoly of the specially made freight jets which will leapfrog Europe's crowded roads and use remote airports at night.

Most European airlines have been aiming to create a merged airline or one which is genuinely multinational.

But no one had solved the problem of which country would officially hold the "parent" rights. Now, by sub-

contracting operations to national operators TNT believes it has an answer.

Already one 146 jet is in operation with TNT flying 10 separate "legs" of a scheduled freight operation between five European airports including Birmingham, the first British centre, and Preswick between 8.00pm and 8.00am.

This service now grosses £300,000 in revenue from eager customers each week and Sir Peter is convinced that, once more jets are delivered, the total freight market could grow to more than £3 billion a year, and provide 7,000 new jobs in Britain, double the existing TNT workforce.

TNT has spent years and £1 billion developing a European network of cargo centres, trucks and delivery vans into which the air services will fit.

TNT is already working with BAE on producing a new version of the aircraft - acknowledged as the quietest jet in the world - which could carry both freight and passengers or be instantly converted from one to the other.

## Owen rebuked by Jenkins on party merger

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

Mr Roy Jenkins, one of the Social Democratic Party's original "Gang of Four", yesterday delivered a stinging public rebuke to Dr David Owen by saying he would not "flounce" out of the party if it rejected a merger with the Liberals.

He also said that the decision facing the party was bigger than the fate of any one individual, as the SDP leadership became engulfed by the chasm which has opened up between the two Alliance parties.

At a London press conference to launch a new campaign urging SDP members to vote for a merger, Mr Jenkins was asked about Dr Owen's statement that he would not be a member of a merged party.

Mr Jenkins said that he regretted Dr Owen's comment and said that a matter of such fundamental importance could not be determined on the basis of the views of one man, however distinguished. "I do not want to see this campaign conducted under the threat of personal issues of this sort," he said.

Adding that he would feel very sad if the party voted for the dismal future fore-shadowed by the separatist route, Mr Jenkins said: "There would be no question of my

flouncing out in response to that. I think it is much better that we should conduct this campaign, which raises great issues of importance for the future of British politics, as independently as one can of personal considerations.

"I would greatly regret the loss of Dr Owen. This issue cannot be avoided and I do not think, in any democratic party, can or should be decided purely on the view of what one man says.

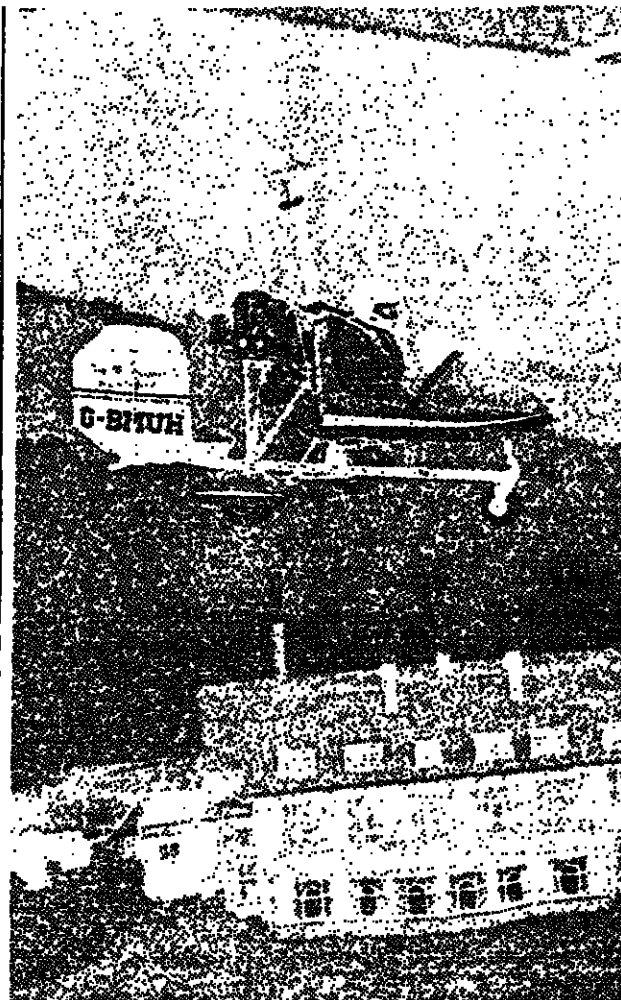
The "Yes to unity" campaign is backed by the 13 members of the SDP national committee who, on Monday, lost a vote calling for a merger with the Liberals.

The 13, who include Mrs Shirley Williams and Mr William Rodgers, two other members of the "Gang of Four", issued a bluntly worded statement that the SDP faced "unity or bust".

"The inexorable fact is that the alternative to union is conflict. That would destroy our councillors and everything they have worked for. It would decimate the SDP. The real choice is unity or bust," the statement said.

The pro-merger faction has set up an embryo secretariat at the home of Mrs Celia Goodhart, a member of the SDP national committee.

Inside story, page 16



## DIY takes off

Mr Jim Montgomery, who plans a country-hopping gyrocopter flight this weekend as a prelude to an Atlantic crossing, in the air near his home in Scotland yesterday.

Mr Montgomery, aged 40, a light engineer, private pilot and builder of gyrocopters, will set off from Turnberry, near his home in Ayrshire, and fly to Newtownards in Northern Ireland.

(Photograph: Tom Kidd).

## NUT lost 24,000 last year

By John Clare

The National Union of Teachers lost more than 24,000 paid-up members last year, a drop of nearly 11 per cent.

Figures released yesterday by the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations show that after three years of intermittent strikes in schools there has been a significant shift in the membership of the main teachers' unions.

The beneficiaries are the two unions which took little or no part in the disruption.

Membership of the NUT, the biggest and most militant union, fell from nearly 226,000 to just over 201,000. All but about 2,000 of those who left were women teachers, most of whom work in primary schools.

The National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers, which shared the responsibility for the disruption, lost 3 per cent of its members as well as its position as the second largest teachers' union. Its paying membership fell to a little less than 102,000.

The biggest gain was made by the traditionally moderate Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association. Its membership increased by 8 per cent to nearly 114,000. The Professional Association of Teachers, the only one of the six unions pledged never to strike, saw its membership rise by nearly 6 per cent to 41,300.

## Express to quit Fleet Street HQ

By Tim Jones

Express Newspapers announced yesterday it would shed 2,500 employees as part of a £127 million plan to pull out of Fleet Street.

The company will move to a new administrative and editorial centre, to be known as Invicta House, by Blackfriars Bridge. It is to share Dockland printing facilities with *The Daily Telegraph*.

The decision, spelled out to union leaders by Lord Stevens, the chairman, and Mr Andrew Cameron, managing director, comes after the 2,000 job cuts last year.

At Invicta Plaza, to be built at the south end of the bridge, on the edge of the City, completed pages of the *Daily Express*, *The Sunday Express* and *The Star* will be transmitted by facsimile transfer direct to printing locations.

A new offset printing plant will be established in Manchester and another is being built by United Provincial Newspapers at Broughton, near Preston, to print the Express group's northern editions.

Journalists on *The Scotsman* and the *Edinburgh Evening News* were on strike yesterday over changes demanded by the management in working practices and union status.

The *Scotsman* has been produced by senior management with the co-operation of the print unions.

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# Doctors decide on Aids tests without patients' consent

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Doctors will be able to carry out Aids tests on their patients without getting their consent, after a decision by the British Medical Association yesterday.

An anaesthetist argued at the association's annual meeting in Bristol that they had a right to protect themselves and their families as well as other health workers from exposing themselves to the infection.

The decision, which is likely to be opposed by Aids experts, came after a stormy debate.

Against their leaders' advice, the meeting finally approved the motion by 183 to 140 that testing for HIV antibodies should be at the discretion of the patient's doctor and not necessarily require the consent of the patient.

However, the association's leaders later emphasized that the motion was not a licence for indiscriminate involuntary testing or screening.

Doctors who could not justify their reasons for testing the patient could be liable to disciplinary proceedings, they said.

In spite of assurances from Dr John Marks, the association's council chairman, that only a few health workers had been affected by the virus during the course of their work, Dr Laurie Allan, an anaesthetist at Northwick Park Hospital, west London, said doctors had rights equal to patients.

"I feel that my life and those

of my medical and nursing colleagues are more important than the future insurance or employment prospects of an infected individual", Dr Allan said.

Those involved in health care, resuscitation and the treatment of patients in operating theatres had a clear justification to require the Aids screening of patients.

"Doctors not only have the right to protect themselves and their families but also the health care personnel who will treat these patients and other patients who may subsequently use surgical or anaesthetic equipment on the same operating list", she said.

It was unacceptable to heap the responsibility of recognizing HIV carriers on doctors so they could place them last on the list.

"I urge you to vote for your rights as HIV negative individuals. You too have rights and those are no less than the patients'."

Other doctors argued that patients should not be alarmed unnecessarily about a disease if they were not infected.

Dr Tony Keable-Elliott, the association's treasurer, said that doctors carried out tests for syphilis and cancer without telling their patients.

"If you must never test for cancer without saying to patients that you might have cancer, I would say this was the grossest interference with the rights of doctors."

If patients came to him with

vague symptoms of a temperature it would be his duty to find out what was wrong but not his duty to say that the patient might have Aids and he would let him know in the next two or three days.

Doctors opposing the motion argued that patients with suspected HIV infection should not be treated any differently from other patients and that consent should be obtained before any tests are carried out which could have adverse outcome.

"I am simply appalled that this motion is being debated", Dr B Bhattacharya, from Salford, Greater Manchester, said.

If the test was positive, what could the doctor do when there was no treatment and no vaccine, he asked.

On the other hand if the test was negative the patient might still be infected or infectious as HIV antibodies which are detected by the test might not have yet formed.

Failure to get consent from a patient before undertaking tests could create mistrust of doctors, avoidance of consultation for other purposes and concealment of behaviour from many patients at risk of HIV infection.

Although under present laws doctors cannot carry out tests against the patient's wishes, the new decision will enable hospital doctors to undertake a test for Aids while they are undergoing other types of blood tests.

Leading article, page 17

## Woman to take over at V & A



By Robin Young

The trustees of the Victoria & Albert Museum yesterday unanimously voted for the appointment of the first woman museum director, to succeed Sir Roy Strong.

Mrs Elizabeth Esteve-Coll, who has been the chief librarian of the National Art Library for the past two years, becomes the first woman director of any of the four main national museums, but she said she was well accustomed to being the only woman among male colleagues.

In the three years before joining the National Art Library Mrs Esteve-Coll was university librarian at Surrey University, having previously been librarian with the London Borough of Merton, Kingston College of Art and Kingston Polytechnic. From 1977 to 1982 she was head of the new department of learning resources at Kingston

Polytechnic, responsible for television, libraries and photography.

Her two years at the National Art Library plainly clinched her appointment to the museum directorship. Not only has she succeeded in doubling admissions and laid the groundwork for improving the library service by introducing computers and a microfiche catalogue, but she also took a large part beyond her direct responsibilities.

She represented the views of the College of Keepers to management, and also chaired the committee which linked the curatorial staff and the consultant architect who is preparing a master plan for the restoration of the museum's architecture and the redisplay of its collections.

Lord Carrington, chairman of the board of trustees, said that Mrs Esteve-Coll had offered "the best of both worlds" because with two years' experience at the museum she knew her way

about and was familiar with the problems, but had not been there so long that she could not bring a fresh mind to the subject. Mrs Esteve-Coll emphasized that she knew the museum not only as a staff member, but also as a consumer, as she researches Romanesque sculpture and so consults the medieval collections.

She would not be drawn yesterday about the future of voluntary admission charges at the museum, which are due for review in a few months' time, but Lord Carrington said the museum would be reintroducing Friday opening this year and added: "That is thanks to the voluntary donations."

Mrs Esteve-Coll's appointment is for five years, with the possibility of a five year extension, and carries a salary, at present under review, of more than £40,000 a year. She will be responsible for a budget of £10.5 million for running costs and £1,145,000 for purchases. (Photograph: John Rogers)

## Plan for help in law suits unveiled

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs  
Correspondent

The Law Society unveiled proposals yesterday to finance cases of people who are too well off for legal aid but cannot afford court costs.

One solution being discussed with a leading insurance company is a self-financing legal services fund controlled by professional and consumer interests. The insurer would underwrite the fund.

Clients would pay sums which would be non-returnable even if they won the case, because the money would be needed by the fund to pay for cases lost. Solicitors would be paid either by the defeated party or the fund.

Talks are to take place on the Law Society's proposals and market research will assess the likely demand.

Under the proposals, the litigant would pay nothing until the claim arose; the cost to the litigant would be strictly limited; the litigant would know in advance what the cost would be; if the litigant lost the case, he or she would not have to pay any extra.

The scheme could be used in all types of civil claims except matrimonial disputes.

In accident cases, the solicitor would give an initial free interview to assess the claim under another new scheme.

Consulting actuaries were commissioned to assess the possible cost to the client in a negligence claim: most of them follow accidents in which a claim is injured.

The actuaries suggested the client would have to pay £25-£75 for cases concluded without involving court. In cases reaching court, the client would have to pay £350-£550.

An alternative scheme, the contingency legal aid fund, might work in the long term, once reserves had been built up by litigants paying a levy on their winnings. Successful in the claim, about 30 per cent of households do not qualify for legal aid, so the scope for the scheme is potentially large. Some guide to the riskiness or otherwise of the proposed scheme is that success rates for the type of case covered by it could be up to 80 or 90 per cent.

The Law Society says it remains committed to government funding for those cases now qualifying for legal aid.

The full report on the proposals is available, free of charge, from the Legal Practice Directorate of the Law Society, 113, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL.

## Parents to plead for their baby

By Craig Seton

A High Court judge is to hear a plea from a mentally handicapped couple that they should be allowed to keep their first baby.

Mrs Mandy Morgan, aged 23, from Wolverhampton, and her husband, Gerald, aged 37, are challenging a decision by social workers that their baby should be taken from them when it is born within the next two weeks.

Wolverhampton social services department is to apply to the High Court for the child to be made a ward of court on the grounds that the couple are not capable of looking after it.

Mr and Mrs Morgan, who have been married for three years, were yesterday being looked after by social workers. Mrs Morgan had been admitted to hospital, but was discharged when it was realized that her baby was not yet due.

Mrs Morgan, who became mentally impaired after an accident, received contraceptive counselling. She was offered an abortion but refused it on religious grounds. Her husband has a genetic mental handicap.

They contributed to the largest recorded fall in visitors to Britain from countries outside the European Community, down 1.4 million from 1985 to 7.1 million. Part of this fall, however, was attributable to Spain and Portugal's entry into the EEC.

One of the few countries to send substantially more visitors to Britain during 1986 was Argentina, up 21,400 from 1985 to 39,300 but still far below the numbers that came before the Falklands war.

Control of Immigration Statistics: United Kingdom 1986 (Stationery Office, £8.00).

## Pioneering spirit wins top award

By Charles Kneivitt  
Architecture Correspondent

An experimental home and work neighbourhood where families plan and build their own accommodation has won the top Charles Douglas-Horne Award in this year's Community Enterprise Scheme, sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The Prince of Wales, patron of the scheme, will present a cheque for £2,000, a plaque and certificate to the Lightmoor New Community Project, Telford, Shropshire, at an awards ceremony at the Institute in London today.

The assessors, chaired by Mr Rod Hackney, president of RIBA, have given nine awards, 10 commendations and nine honourable mentions for the "most imaginative, viable and need-filling" projects initiated by local people.

The award-winning projects include self-build housing in south London, managed workshops in Margate, Kent, employment ventures in Newry, Co Down, and Bristol, and conservation work in the Derbyshire Peak District.

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has given £10,000 in prize money for the winners to further their work.

Lord Scarman, UK president of the year, will speak at today's ceremony, at which the Prince of Wales is expected to comment on the state of Britain's inner cities.

Mr Hackney said of the awards: "Local people must be encouraged to participate in deciding how their environment is shaped. They know the problems in their areas and their solutions are often more practical than those imposed from outside." The Lightmoor project, initiated three years ago by the Town and Country Planning Association, was described by the assessors as "imaginative, very bold and had the ring about it of being a genuine pointer to future schemes."

Dr Tony Gibson, first chairman of the project and the TCPA development officer, said that there was nothing special about the people involved - 14 families including small children and grandfathers - "but you have to go back a couple of generations to the war-time blitz to find everyone taking such mutual dependence and reliance for granted."

"Now we want to see it catch on, wherever there are wasted land and buildings and pioneer-minded people."

The Prince has agreed to continue as patron for the third year of the scheme, which will be launched in the autumn.

• Copies of *Community Enterprise*, an illustrated booklet on the scheme, are available free. Published by *The Times* and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, and edited by Charles Kneivitt, copies are available by sending an 18p stamped addressed envelope (9in by 6in) to: Community Enterprise, Department JD1, The Beacon Press, 33 Cliffe High Street, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 2AN. Focus, page 12

## Child abuse controversy Families learn to rebuild their lives

By Peter Daveport

A short walk from Ward 9 to a low, red brick building at Middlesbrough General Hospital is the start of a new journey for many of the children and parents caught up in the Cleveland child abuse controversy.

Until Monday, the building housed the hospital's orthopaedic training ward. Now it is the headquarters of a team of nine whose task is to cope with the aftermath of an affair whose consequences will linger long after the spotlight has gone.

What they achieve may well hold lessons for other regions also faced with rising numbers of child sexual abuse cases.

For the past two weeks, Ward 9, a children's ward in a Victorian wing at the hospital, has been the emotional centre of the controversy that has surrounded the big increase in suspected child sexual abuse.

It was at the Middlesbrough General Hospital that most of 202 child abuse cases were referred to social services by two consultant paediatricians, Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt.

There were so many cases that children's homes and foster homes in the county ran out of space. At least 20 children put under Place of Safety Orders and removed from their families after being diagnosed as having been sexually abused were housed

in the children's ward alongside other youngsters.

Miss Deborah Glassbrook, a specialist in child abuse treatment, who was previously deputy director of the Childline organization launched by Miss Esther Rantzen's *Childwatch* programme, was asked to recruit a team from social services, child care agencies and other concerned authorities to cope with the problems.

Until yesterday, when *The Times* was invited to inspect the unit and hear about its work, the team had operated behind closed doors, largely to protect children who had already suffered a traumatic experience.

At the height of the affair, 20 of the 113 children put under Place of Safety Orders since May 1 were held in Ward 9, although a High Court judge allowed some of them to return home earlier this week.

At 9am each day the children, aged between nine months and 11 years, are taken by their parents from the ward to the new unit. The children join play groups with members of the specialist team, whose main task is to establish a confident relationship, while the parents started group sessions yesterday to discuss the confusion many are suffering.

Letters, page 17

## Rules may be reviewed after case of twins

By Tony Dawe

The council and the health authority involved in the case of the twins who have been separated from their parents for 11 months because of alleged child abuse said yesterday that they would be prepared to revise their guidelines for handling such cases.

A High Court judge ruled on Wednesday that the twins were taken away on inadequate evidence and should be returned to their parents as soon as possible.

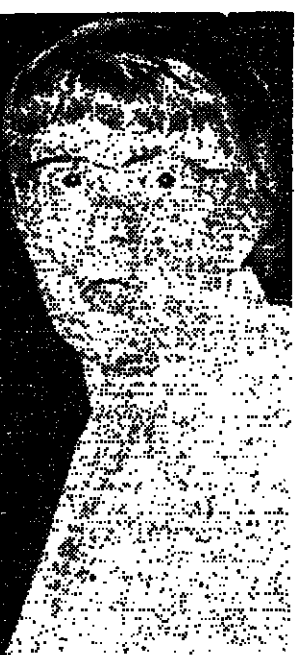
Surrey County Council and the Mid-Surrey Health Authority said that they were waiting for a full transcript of Mr Justice Wood's ruling before deciding what action, if any, to take.

But both authorities added that if changes in procedures were necessary, they would make them.

While the authorities waited, more details emerged of the speed at which doctors at a Surrey hospital "convicted" the parents, whom they had never seen before, of abusing their twins.

The couple both aged 26 had taken one of the twins to the hospital early one morning in August last year, barely an hour after they had noticed it was in pain. It was examined by a casualty doctor who found a fractured arm and a fractured rib.

Two hours later a locum paediatric consultant was called in. Then the hospital's



Dr Ransley, who said the mother was disturbed

own consultant paediatrician, Dr Yvonne Ransley, saw the baby and interviewed the parents.

During the interview, Dr Ransley accused the parents of causing "grievous bodily harm to a defenceless baby" and produced a report saying the mother had seemed "disturbed" during interviews and had shown a "lack of feeling".

Last night, Dr Ransley said she had nothing to say until she had read the transcript of the judgement.

## Vatican 'birth control'

By Alexandra Jackson

A new form of birth control of which even the Vatican approves is likely to be available over the counter in a year. It is able to measure accurately a woman's hormonal balance and by this method indicate the onset of ovulation.

The product was developed by Celtech, a Slough-based pharmaceuticals company, in a joint venture with Boots. It was originally intended as an infertility aid but it has obvious applications as a method of birth control. It will be marketed by London International Group, best known for its Durex condoms.

The product gives a three-day warning, thus getting round the problem that sperm is able to survive in a woman's body for up to three days. The product is in hospital use as an infertility aid but has yet to be approved for general sale.

It is the first product of its kind and could in time threaten the position of the Pill as the safest form of contraception.

It has been greeted by many medical professionals as a breakthrough in birth control as it has no discernible side effects and is easy to use.

That cannot be said of existing forms of contraception. If properly used it gives a woman 24 days of "safe" sexual relations.

The test is carried out by putting a drop of urine on a slide which gives an instant response. The cost of the product is as yet unknown but it is not expected to be excessive. It is expected to be available free on the National Health Service.

## Weekend food prices Strawberries in abundance

Home grown strawberries are in plentiful supply at grocers, supermarkets and farm shops throughout Britain.

For those who like the best and freshest fruit there are strawberry fields within easy distance of most people where you can pick your own, particularly if you like to make jam.

The wet June weather has helped the fruit this year and farmers are predicting a 30 per cent increase in yield.

Prices have come down to between 40p and 65p a half pound and they should be even cheaper at pick-your-own outlets.

Supplies of gooseberries, 30p-40p a pound, are increasing and the first raspberries

are in the shops but they are quite expensive.

Kilo packs of peaches at 75p-95p a pack and nectarines at 90p-120p are good value. Of the selection of melons available Israeli and Spanish galias at 40p-100p each and yellow honeydews are the best buys.

There is an abundance of home grown vegetables including courgettes, 30p-60p a pound, cauliflowers 35p-55p each, broadbeans 30p-50p a pound, peas 40p-50p a pound, brocoli 60p-90p a pound, Hispi cabbage 23-30p a pound and new potatoes 12p-16p a pound.

Home produced lamb prices continue their seasonal fall. Whole leg is down 9p-10p a pound to an average £1.84 a pound.

Supplies of fresh fish are good this week and cod at an average £1.89 a pound is the national best buy.

Plaice and dab are also good value at about £1.00 a pound. Supplies of mackerel at 68p a pound and herring at 90p are improving.

Meat and poultry on promotion in shops and supermarkets includes: Marks & Spencer whole fresh chicken weighing 4lb and over down 9p a pound to 79p and birds under 4lb down 12p a pound to 69p a pound;

Asda rump steak £2.29 a pound and 3lb packs of frozen chicken drumsticks at £1.99 a pack; and

Tesco home produced lamb chops £1.99 a pound and sirloin steak £2.98 a pound.

## Minister to shame grubby resorts

By Richard Evans  
Political Correspondent

Britain's grubbier holiday resorts and down-at-heel catering and service establishments are to be publicly reprimanded by the Government's new tourism minister in an attempt to shame them into improving standards.

Mr John Lee, a junior minister at the Department of Employment, intends to make unofficial and private visits to tourist areas along with his family and if he finds facilities and cleanliness are not up to scratch he will take them to task in newspapers and on radio and television.

"Unless individuals in my position do grumble and cause a degree of embarrassment we will not get the necessary changes", he said last night.

His plan to embarrass the shabbier parts of the tourist trade will form part of a new strategy aimed at securing a "spotless Britain" which he will unveil to MPs in a Commons debate today.

Apart from spotlessness, Mr Lee will also include better service and more signposts in his plan.

Mr Lee said: "The hotel, catering and tourism industries have made massive strides over the years and there is no reason at all why we should not be the number one in the world."

"But you still find public houses, some smaller catering establishments and a lot of filling stations where, for example, there is no hot water in the toilets and you find just one small unhygienic towel."

"In some of the tourist resorts there is still a lot of litter and a slowness in clearing tables."

"I intend, in private and public, to admonish organisations and firms who don't come up to scratch when I am travelling around. I am sure the industry and the regional tourist boards will back me up."

"I will be selective but it will be necessary, in practice, to throw one or two grenades in order to get things changed and improved."

He will also push the Department of Transport to erect more signposts on Britain's highways in order to prevent foreigners getting lost as they tour around the country.

• American and Canadian visitors to Britain fell by

nearly a million last year, largely because of the Chernobyl disaster and fear of reprisals over the Libyan bombing.

They contributed to the largest recorded fall in visitors to Britain from countries outside the European Community, down 1.4 million from 1985 to 7.1 million. Part of this fall, however, was attributable to Spain and Portugal's entry into the EEC.

One of the few countries to send substantially more visitors to Britain during 1986 was Argentina, up 21,400 from 1985 to 39,300 but still far below the numbers that came before the Falklands war.

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# Government told to match concern of Prince of Wales

The Government should match the efforts and concern of the Prince of Wales, who had visited the London Borough of Tower Hamlets on Wednesday, by increasing housing allocation to that borough, Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said during Prime Minister's question time.

Mrs Thatcher, however, said that she could not direct housing allocations to any particular borough.

Mr Steel welcomed the effort by Mrs Thatcher: I cannot give a direction on housing allocations to any particular borough. It would be quite wrong that could give arbitrary decisions of that kind, but I welcome the business in the Community and the 1 per cent Club, under which they give 1 per cent of profits to help in the inner cities, particularly in Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C).

Many of us on this side welcome the determination of the Government to try to resuscitate commercial life in the inner cities. This problem could partly be solved at the same time as dealing with another problem, namely the over-development of areas like mine, if the Government would consider providing tax incentives to develop inner cities while considering tax penalties for those who insist on using greenfield sites in prosperous areas.

Mrs Thatcher: There are tax incentives on rates in enterprise zones and planning incentives in those and urban development corporations. They are designed to set as incentives. It would not be right to put a tax penalty on development by those who choose to do that provided that they can get planning permission.

Earlier, the Prime Minister had defended the Government's approach to the problems of the inner cities when she said that Government spending had increased 73 per cent in real terms since it had taken office. Mr Anthony Lloyd (Stretford, Lab) raised the issue when he said: Given that for eight years people in the inner cities have believed that she has been a major part of the problem there, why should they believe her when she says she has changed?

## Hattersley hits at credit boom and ministers' record

Criticism of the Government's record on industry and unemployment coupled with concern about the credit boom was voiced by Mr Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on Treasury and economic affairs, during the resumed debate on the Queen's Speech in the Commons.

### QUEEN'S SPEECH

This was the honest and accurate record of the Government's record on industry and unemployment, despite enjoying the unique benefit of North Sea oil production, a benefit which had been totally squandered and which was not even covering the cost of benefits paid and tax lost because of the increase in unemployment since 1979.

The money should have been used and could have been used to put Britain back to work. He referred to an article in the Spectator magazine describing the largest boom in private credit this country had ever seen and which, more than anything else, had been responsible for the upturn in the economy.

About that credit boom and about its existence there could be no dispute. The credit boom was greater than the similar phenomenon generated by Mr Macgregor in 1963 and Lord Barber 10 years later. The credit boom generated by Mr Macgregor was subsequently derided by the school of economists to which the Chancellor subscribed.

Sooner or later the Government would have to change course. In the financial statement made last month, the Government was absolutely explicit - private sector borrowing had risen and was now over 10 per cent of GDP.

Private borrowing not public borrowing was prejudicing the prospects of investment at prices which manufacturing could afford.

But the Government chose to hold down public borrowing which could finance investment in houses, roads and schools while private borrowing financed the purchase of Japanese videos and motor cars.

The Government's basic philosophy had not changed. It required a reduction in, sometimes the extinction of, public services. And the Government would continue to justify the



Mr Roy Hattersley: The Government has presided over a list of failures.

He was moving an Opposition amendment that stated that the Queen's Speech should have contained proposals to regenerate manufacturing industry through a partnership between central government, local government and private enterprise and also to promote worker participation in the management of their companies.

He warned intellectually fastidious new members of what they were likely to face as the afternoon wore on. The Chancellor of the Exchequer would describe the state of the economy in a way that made St John's Revelation of the New Jerusalem sound like a confession of failure.

"It is possible the Chancellor's normal style will be inhibited by an attack of integrity. Assuming he is immune from that inconvenient virus, we know exactly what to expect."

They would be entertained by a series of carefully selected statistics designed to give a false picture of the Government's record and the country's prospects.

At this task the Prime Minister's record was even worse. She attempted to create the impression that the Government came to power by bit by bit, assuming responsibility for various aspects of the economy at a statistically convenient time.

They would not be told that since 1979 the British economy had expanded at a dismal annual average of 1.3 per cent, that capital investment in British manufacturing increased by less than 1 per cent a year, that manufacturing output had fallen below the level the Government inherited. Since 1979 a surplus of £5 billion on manufacturing trade had been converted into a trade deficit of £8 billion.

## Air fares action demanded

Lord Brabazon of Tara, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said during question time in the House of Lords that the EEC Transport Council was not able to adopt a package liberalizing air transport in the Community because Spain refused to allow the package to apply to Gibraltar.

### HOUSE OF LORDS

delighted by the fact that the agreement broke down a few days ago and we believe cheaper European air travel will be brought about by legal action.

Will the minister confirm that the Government will immediately take action under Article 88 of the Treaty of Rome to enforce the competition rules of the Treaty?

Will Lord Brabazon take legal steps against airlines which fix fares and pool revenue and make sure they are not allowed to practice and do business in this way any more?

Lord Brabazon said that the Government expected the EEC to continue to consider legal action under Article 89 and the

"The Secretary of State for Transport (Mr Paul Channon) was not prepared to compromise Gibraltar's legitimate rights in this. Despite the fact that every other member state supported the package, the Spanish Government blocked it when they found they could not secure Gibraltar's exclusion."

Baroness Burton of Coventry (SDP) said that, after years of effort the EEC had succeeded in getting nowhere on this issue.

Lord Bethell (C): Some of us are

Government would consider whether to take action under Article 88. It was not necessarily quicker to get agreement through the courts.

Baroness Burton of Coventry (SDP) asked if the Prime Minister could be asked to help get the package moving at the highest level.

Lord Bethell (C) said that he believed that the Department of Transport had given an undertaking to take action under Article 88 in the eventuality of the breaking down of the agreement by the end of June this year.

Lord Brabazon replied that it was a bit premature to say immediately whether the Government will take legal action.

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## 'Much to do' in reform of CAP

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acknowledged during Commons question time that there was still a long way to go to reform the EEC's common agricultural policy, which cost £13,800 million in 1986.

He disputed suggestions that the farm price agreement this week was a failure. It marked, he said, some significant improvement in dealing with CAP reform in two areas where costs were rising substantially: cereals and oilseeds. This followed on the more significant reform taken in the beef and dairy sectors in December.

While obviously everyone in agriculture would have to bear some part of the surplus, he was determined to make sure that there was no undue sacrifice in any sense for the British farmer. Mr Brynmor Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, asked the minister would admit that the situation was deteriorating in that the budget for the CAP was £16 billion and there was an overrun of £3.5 billion, so they were talking about a cost to the Community of something like £20 billion.

Mr MacGregor acknowledged that the cost was rising. That was why the British Government had devoted such strenuous efforts to getting further reform of the CAP. Mr Colin Shepherd (Hereford, C) said that no less than 20 per cent of the EEC farm budget was related to storage costs. "If the minister is serious in trying to produce more into balance with needs, will he make strenuous efforts to make clear to the Treasury that the UK farming industry could benefit by the use of such funds released in part at least towards restructuring itself?"

Mr MacGregor replied that some part of the funds could be used for alternative land use and diversification, but the costs of storage and disposal alone were so high at present that it would be unrealistic that anything like that total proportion could be devoted to alternative schemes. Sir Richard Body (Holland with Boston, C) emphasized that there was a human cost in tackling the CAP. Despite the vast sums of money being spent, the number of farmers in the UK was still declining at some 3,000 to 4,000 a year.

Mr MacGregor said that the decline in numbers was not just associated with the structure of the policy itself. He was sure Mr Body would acknowledge the substantial improvement in efficiency that had taken place in farming and obviously that had had an impact on the numbers involved.

Mr Archy Kirkwood (Roxburgh and Berwickshire, L) said that there was great disappointment about the continuing green-pound gap. Specialist beef producers in his constituency would be prejudiced to the extent of 10 per cent compared with others in the EEC. Why did he not hold out for a higher devaluation?

Mr MacGregor replied that since February the beef MCA (Monetary Compensatory Amount) had fallen by 16 points. It took into account the strength of sterling and what had been achieved in the negotiation of this price fixing the UK got a better green-pound change than the average in the Community.

He asked Mr MacGregor to comment on the accuracy, or otherwise, of the report. Mr MacGregor: I was somewhat surprised at The Times report

disappearance of the surpluses. It was a very misleading, set-aside, quota or two-tier pricing? Would he publish a White Paper with his proposals?

Mr MacGregor believed there needed to be price restraint and that set-aside in some form would have a part to play, and this was being pursued. He did not believe in two-tier pricing systems of the Alliance sort. They would be inimical to British farming interests. The Government had put forward a major document this year, indicating the broad outlines of policy.

Earlier, Mr MacGregor, said that an article in The Times today on the price package agreed by EEC agriculture ministers gave an inaccurate impression.

Mr Andrew Hunter (Basingstoke, C) had asked if the minister had seen the article, headed "EEC package puts up UK food prices" and which spoke of "a costly package making nonsense of British efforts to control 'EEC spending'." (The report in fact said 'may make nonsense'.)

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## EEC price package 'to have minimal effect'

The effect on food prices of the price package agreed by EEC agriculture ministers was "very minimal indeed", Mr John MacGregor, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during Commons questions.

It was less than one tenth of 1 per cent on the retail price index.

The overall effect on food prices would be the equivalent, and to a family of four, a small bar of chocolate a week. That put the matter into context, Mr MacGregor had seen the calculation that if surplus grain was put into a plastic tube, each wide it would go around the globe more than six times.

"The CAP surpluses represent a grotesque obscenity in a world where children are starving to death every second. It represents a major burden on British consumers and other consumers. This is the time for dramatic action to deal with the waste of the CAP, not for more empty gestures about reforming the surplus and costs. Britain had substantial supplies of butter and skimmed milk powder in intervention."

Mr MacGregor agreed that the grain surplus had to be dealt with. Important steps had been taken in this package.

The average support level for cereals would go down about 10 per cent. But this was not just a European problem. It was a worldwide problem and there were big surpluses elsewhere. India and China were exporting cereals. The problem must be dealt with internationally so it was important to have talks in the GATT negotiations.

Mr Nicholas Winterston (Macclesfield, C) said that British farmers overall made little contribution to the surpluses. If any accrued from this country were mainly from cereal farmers, not dairy farmers. So in any reforms Mr MacGregor envisaged for the CAP he should seriously consider the small dairy farmers who were so vital in rural communities where they were a binding feature. Without them there would be nobody to manage the countryside.

Mr MacGregor said that he would continue to give serious consideration to the small dairy farmers. But Mr Winterston would be misleading himself if he thought that Britain was not making a contribution to the surpluses and costs. Britain had substantial supplies of butter and skimmed milk powder in intervention.

Mr Brynmor Jones, chief Opposition spokesman on agriculture, asked the minister to spell out his proposals, not his aims, for the reduction and

disappearance of the surpluses. It was a very misleading, set-aside, quota or two-tier pricing? Would he publish a White Paper with his proposals?

Mr MacGregor believed there needed to be price restraint and that set-aside in some form would have a part to play, and this was being pursued. He did not believe in two-tier pricing systems of the Alliance sort. They would be inimical to British farming interests. The Government had put forward a major document this year, indicating the broad outlines of policy.

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## Onslaught on Today sale

Another newspaper takeover by Mr Rupert Murdoch did nothing but further diminish choice and the freedom of the press in this country, Mr Neil Kinnock, Leader of the Opposition, said during business questions in reference to the sale of the Today newspaper.

He said that the takeover also showed the contempt that the Government had for the press, which was a complete waste of public money. Mr Kinnock said that the Government was not taking any action to ensure that the press was not being used as a tool for the Government's propaganda.

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Mr Kinnock said that the Government was not taking any action



## Regional trends

## Weekly income £50 higher in South-east than in the North

By Robin Young

Households in the South-east had an average weekly income £50 higher than those in the North in 1984 and 1985, according to the latest government figures compendium, *Regional Trends*.

In April 1986 male average weekly earnings were £233 in the South-east and £235 in Greater London, compared with only £182 in Northern Ireland and little more than £190 in most of the North, the East Midlands and Wales.

Women's earnings were higher in the South-east than anywhere else, with a weekly average of £154 and more than £169 in Greater London.

Social security benefits accounted for about a fifth of household income in the North and Northern Ireland. Self-employment was a disproportionately important source of household income in East Anglia, where it accounted for 11 per cent in

1984-85, compared with a UK average of 6.5 per cent.

Households in the South-east and East Anglia consumed most fruit and coffee per head, but least potatoes, bread, sugar and preserves. Households in the North consumed more eggs, meat, flour and cakes and biscuits and less milk and cheese than those in other regions.

Although households in the South-east spent a lower proportion of their expenditure on food than less affluent households elsewhere, the average amount they spent was second only to that in Northern Ireland, where households are larger.

The regions of Great Britain with the highest proportion of male drinkers who were classified as moderate or heavy in 1984 were also those with the lowest average household income: the North, Yorkshire

and Humberside, Wales and the North-west.

Only 28 per cent of men were either abstainers or infrequent light drinkers in 1984, compared with 52 per cent of women.

The availability of consumer durable goods, except black-and-white television sets, has increased during the 1980s, but the regional pattern of their distribution has varied little.

The South-east has most of everything except washing machines, presumably because of the number of small households using laundrettes. Northern Ireland is among those with least of everything except dishwashers, attributed to the above average size of Irish households.

There were more than 304 cars per 1,000 people in the UK in 1985, the South-west having the highest regional rate at 355 and Scotland the lowest at 236.

The South-west also had the highest proportion of old cars, almost a quarter having been registered before 1976. Scotland had the lowest proportion of old cars, with less than a tenth.

The South-west also showed the highest expenditure per head on retirement pensions (£309) reflecting the high proportion of people over pension age in its population.

Expenditure on unemployment benefit and supplementary benefit was highest in Northern Ireland (£204), reflecting its high unemployment rate. *Regional Trends 22* (Stationery Office, £17.50).

## POPULATION AND WEALTH

	GDP/head at current prices (UK total=100)	Population movement in '000s
	1975	1985
North	93.6	92.9
York & Humberside	94.1	91.8
East Midlands	96.1	95.7
East Anglia	92.8	100.8
South-east	112.9	114.8
Greater London	125.8	125.8
West of SE	103.6	107.7
South-West	90.3	93.8
West Midlands	100.0	92.3
North West	96.0	96.0
Wales	88.7	88.8
Scotland	97.1	97.3
N Ireland	80.0	74.8

Source: Regional Trends

## Irish lead in A level results

By John Clare

**Education Correspondent**  
The proportion of school leavers in England with three or more A levels has significantly increased.

This standard is now attained by 11 per cent of boys and 9 per cent of girls. In 1980, these proportions were 9.5 per cent and 8 per cent respectively. About another 4 per cent pass two A levels.

But the largest proportion of pupils passing three or more A levels is in Northern Ireland, where the standard is achieved by 12.5 per cent of girls (10 per cent in 1980) and 12 per cent of boys (10 per cent in 1980).

However, Northern Ireland, where the schools are selective, also has the highest proportion of pupils leaving school with no grades result at all: 28 per cent of boys (compared with 11 per cent in England) and 17 per cent of girls (compared with 8 per cent in England).

One of the most striking differences between regions is in the proportion of three and four-year-olds attending nursery school. It ranges from 69 per cent in Wales to 31 per cent in the South-west.

Scotland has the highest proportion of school leavers (nearly 10 per cent) who go on to do degree courses. The South-east follows with a little more than 8 per cent, and East Anglia (6 per cent) comes bottom.

**Regional Trends** records that 345,000 teachers in the UK teach 9,500,000 million pupils in 30,000 schools.

The pupil-teacher ratio is 22:1 in primary schools and 16:1 in secondary, but it is significantly better in private schools, at 11:1. The proportion of children attending private schools ranges from 2 per cent in Wales to 10 per cent in the South-east.

## Jobs lost by lack of small firms

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The unemployment problems of the North are partly explained by the failure of small businesses to develop there. Manufacturing in Cleveland, Cumbria, Durham, Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, is still dominated by units employing 1,000 workers or more.

The figures show that only 20 per cent of manufacturing employees in the North worked in units employing 100 or less. This compared with 37 per cent in the South-east.

From 1980 to 1985, the South-east gained 62,000 new businesses, while the North gained only 5,000.

Figures for manufacturing investment by region appear to refute the argument that northern regions have been starved of manufacturing investment. In 1984, the latest data available, capital expenditure per employee was £1,873 in the North and £1,517 in the North-west, both above the national average of £1,500, and above the figure of

£1,496 for the South-east. The North also scored well in terms of the value added by each employee. Gross value added per employee, also in 1984, was £15,544 in the North, well above the national average of £14,052.

This was partly because of the dominance of the chemicals industry in the North, where gross value added per employee was £32,390. Wales had the highest proportion of foreign-owned enterprises, followed by Northern Ireland, the South-east and Scotland.

The report shows evidence of the decline of traditional industries. The number of crude steel furnaces in Yorkshire and Humberside, 229 in 1975, fell to 121 by 1985, although production in the region only fell by 20 per cent, suggesting more efficient use of remaining plants.

In Britain as a whole, the number of steel furnaces fell from 535 to 295 between 1975 and 1985.

## London tops league of hospital waiting lists

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

One London health region has the longest waiting lists in the country for hospital treatment. And a study covering 1985 shows that Scotland has the highest proportion of National Health Service beds available to patients. Scots also have more spent on them in health care than anyone else in Britain, at £352 a year compared with £233 per head in the Oxford regional health authority.

Waiting lists in 1985 for in-hospital treatment were longest in the north-east Thames region, and shortest in the northern England region.

There were 11 NHS beds available per 1,000 population in Scotland compared with 5.2 beds in Oxford. However, more cases were treated per available bed in Oxford than in any other region.

Almost 150,000 legal abortions were carried out in 1985, an increase of 3 per cent over 1984. The proportion carried out on single women was 60 per cent or more in most health regions.

East Anglia recorded the highest sick-leave rates for men, and the South-west the lowest.

## Bedford van dispute

## Company to bypass shop stewards

By Roland Rudd

General Motors will today bypass local shop stewards and appeal directly to national union officers to accept a Japanese-style work agreement.

Shop stewards at GM's Bedford plant at Luton, Bedfordshire, have rejected the plan because it includes a no-strike clause and the company has threatened to close the loss-making factory if agreement is not reached by next week - with 1,768 jobs lost.

The dispute throws into sharp focus the controversial trend towards Japanese-style work patterns in the United Kingdom.

Already more than 30 firms are working to these patterns and in Luton this would mean: Abolishing more than 200

job classifications and replacing them with nine.

Increasing bonuses, but cutting breaks down to 30 minutes for lunch and two 10-minute tea breaks.

Common terms for all workers.

Binding arbitration, thus eliminating strikes.

It is this last condition which has the van workers disagreeing with the management and among themselves as they face the current union dilemma, whether to risk job losses to protect an old-established principle.

Strangely, many of the workers at Luton have gone against the policies of their own unions.

The electricians have voted against acceptance, while belonging to the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union.

which has been a pioneer of no-strike deals and has already signed some 20 Japanese-style agreements.

Luton's white collar workers in the Technical Administrative and Supervisory Staff and the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs have agreed to the no-strike clause, although union national policy is bitterly opposed.

An embarrassed ASTMS official said yesterday: "When you are faced with losing your job or your principles you cannot blame my members for plumping for their jobs."

The Transport and General Workers' Union men have followed the union line and oppose the agreement.

Amalgamated Engineering Union members at the van plant have voted against, but their union has already signed

## Brick Lane blight against City skyline

## East End workers share royal fears on conditions

By David Sapsted



Members of the Asian community in Wentworth Street, Spitalfields, yesterday, with the gleaming NatWest tower in the background (Photograph: Chris Harris).

The dingy workshops of Brick Lane, east London, condemned by the Prince of Wales in his East End tour on Wednesday, clattered through another stifling day yesterday.

Mr Rahman Akkur, president of the Bangladeshi Youth Association, said that the Prince was right, something had to be done. Otherwise the area's school-leavers would continue to be nothing but "sewing machine fodder" for the sweatshops.

"This is not whites exploiting blacks. This is Bangladeshi exploiting Bangladeshi," he said.

Without exception, the people who run the cramped, dirty workshops appear to be from the Indian subcontinent. Some have bought their premises outright but there is still a legacy of individual shops rented out by remnants of the Jewish community which settled in and around Brick Lane early this century.

The proprietors do not argue that conditions, many of which breach every imaginable factory and office regulation, are poor. Tower Hamlets council conceded yesterday that virtually whole streets of rag trade businesses could be closed if the letter of the law was applied.

"That, though, would be a disaster in terms of lost jobs. We are taking a more constructive approach by working with the businesses to provide grant aid to improve conditions", a council spokesman said.

Mr Muhammad Khalid, who employs 10 workers, all but one from Bangladesh, at

his Fashion Street leather workshop, said: "What we need are small industrial units, but nobody is prepared to provide them. The people here are not badly paid: when we are busy in the winter, they can get £100 a week or more if they work hard."

The bulk of the workers are from the Sylhet region of Bangladesh. Few of the crumpling workshops, within sight of the City's gleaming tower blocks, are big enough to cram in more than about 20, although a few firms have invested in modern premises.

"We have to squeeze in where we can. We are offering the only sort of work many of these people could do. They often speak little English and only know how to work machines", Mr Jawaid Aslam, who runs a leather workshop near Brick Lane, said.

He estimated that a good cutter could earn up to £150 for a six-day, 60-hour week at busy periods. However business was quiet and his workers were at present taking home about £40-50.

"It is a cut-throat business at the moment, as there is very little profit in leather."

Mrs Kay Jordan, co-ordinator of the Spitalfields Small Business Association, which aims to renovate 54 workshops, said: "This area is already being eyed for gentrification... turning old buildings into smart Georgian homes."

Her fear is that this will push up land prices and rents, which have so far remained low at about £25 a week for a 180sq ft workshop.

## Big business defends its inner city record after royal visit

By Mark Ellis

Big business defended its record on tackling inner city deprivation and unemployment yesterday after the Prince of Wales criticized the squalor on the doorstep of the City of London.

Leading businesses pointed out how they are operating quietly behind the scenes spending £26 million a year on inner cities nationwide, through a nationwide network of 300 enterprise agencies.

Launched in 1981, the non-profit-making organization, Business in the Community, is supported by 260 large companies, many of which put staff such as accountants and marketing executives on secondment to the enterprise agencies to inject private sector expertise into job creation ventures.

Mr Stephen Lord, programme director of BIC, said:

"There are no easy answers and if it was simply a matter of throwing money at the problem it would have gone away a long time ago."

"We see our aim as building bridges between local communities and business leaders."

The BIC, with the Prince of Wales as president, operates largely through the mainly private sector-led enterprise agencies, which draw together funds and expertise from private and public bodies.

Schemes BIC spearhead are as varied as securing insurance cover for inner city businessmen, providing advice on design and marketing to setting up a team to investigate the obstacles that Afro-Caribbean youths face in getting job training.

In return for their charitable work, BIC supporters see healthy and vibrant inner city communities as essential for the stimulation of economic activity.

Liberal-controlled Tower Hamlets council is also launching a range of initiatives through its economic development unit and points out that the part of Brick Lane in Spitalfields visited by the Prince of Wales had been designated an industrial improvement area.

Three areas of the borough, including Spitalfields, have been eligible for £1 million annually for two years.

## Violence in public has fallen

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Contrary to popular belief, reported crowd disturbances have declined overall this century, according to studies in a book yesterday.

The exception is football hooliganism which is said to be in direct line of descent from old-style street fighting between gangs before the First World War.

Violence focused on the community, industry and politics was more common before the First World War, according to research in the department of sociology at Leicester University.

Since the Second World War, there has been a more marked increase in violence in the "community areas" than in either the political or industrial setting, but it is still far below pre-1914 levels.

Lord Scarman says in a foreword to the book that society's first line of protection against disorder is the police in the street.

"What is needed is a vigilant and highly trained police force on the 'front line' when the danger signals of discontent and hostility are flying in the streets of our cities."

The *Crowd in Contemporary Britain*, edited by George Gaskell and Robert Benewick (SAGE Publications, £8.95 paperback; £25.00 hardback).

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**WORLD SUMMARY**

**US extremist fraud charge**  
A federal grand jury in New York has indicted a group of 11 people, including a former member of the Black Panther Party, on charges of fraud and conspiracy in connection with the formation of a new political party.

**Fifth hit on tanker**  
A fifth oil tanker has been hit by a missile fired from a Soviet submarine in the Persian Gulf, according to a US Navy spokesman.

**Kremlin air chief**  
The Soviet Union has appointed a new chief of its air force, General Viktor Goltz, who has been promoted from his post as commander of the Eastern Military District.

**Lost body apolo**  
The British government has apologized to the families of the missing crew of the ship *Argo*, which was lost in the Persian Gulf in 1978.

**Nato head will stay**  
The head of NATO, General Lord Carrington, will remain in his post until the end of the year, despite speculation that he might be replaced.

**Killer in app**  
A man accused of killing a woman in a London pub has been charged with the murder.

**Bomb at Syrian**  
A bomb has exploded in a crowded market in Damascus, Syria, killing several people and injuring many others.

**Diamond de**  
The diamond trade in South Africa is expected to be hit by a new tax on exports.

**Hope**  
The British government has expressed hope that the situation in the Falkland Islands will improve.



## WORLD SUMMARY

## US extremist on fraud charge

Washington — Mr Lyndon LaRouche, the maverick political extremist, was indicted yesterday in Boston on charges of conspiring to obstruct an investigation of fraudulent fund-raising practices in his 1984 presidential campaign (Michael Binyon writes).

The indictment by a grand jury accused him of ordering his subordinates to stall the investigation and of plotting to "fix" the grand jury. Mr LaRouche, a former Trotskyist, has several times run for president. He controls a far-right political organization, with an offshoot in West Germany, that accuses the Queen of heading an international drug ring and calls Dr Henry Kissinger a Soviet agent.

## Fifth hit on tanker Kremlin's air chief

An Iraqi warplane has attacked the Iranian super-tanker Dena in the northern Gulf, the fifth time the vessel has been hit in the Gulf War, Lloyd's Shipping Intelligence reported yesterday (Reuters reports).

Shipping sources said that the 372,201-tonne vessel had just left a Dubai dry dock after being repaired from a previous attack.

Lloyd's said that a missile started a fire when it hit the port side of the Dena, which is used by Iran to shuttle oil from the northern Gulf to the Strait of Hormuz. It said that the vessel was not loaded, and no injuries were reported. Iraq had said that its warplanes had hit a "large naval target", its normal term for an oil tanker or cargo vessel.

Moscow (AP) — General Ivan Tretyak, the officer believed to have been in command in the Soviet Far East when a Korean jumbo jet was shot down in 1983, has been named as the new chief of Soviet air defence forces, according to the military newspaper *Red Star*.

The former head, Chief Marshal Aleksandr Koldunov, was dismissed on May 30 after Herr Matthias Rust, aged 19, the West German teenager, crossed Soviet airspace in a Cessna and landed near the Kremlin.

General Tretyak was Far Eastern commander from May 1976, and western military attaches in Moscow said he was apparently in that post when a Soviet fighter shot down the airliner, killing all 249 people aboard.

## 'Lost body' apology

Harare — The Zimbabwe Government apologized "unreservedly" yesterday and started an inquiry into an incident in which the body of a 33-year-old Briton was left in a morgue here for four months without his relatives or local British consular officials being notified (Jan Raath writes).

Mr Nicholas Pelly, of Southampton, died in Harare's Parirenyatwa Hospital of a toxic reaction on February 10. His body was sent to the morgue and a holdall containing his British passport and addresses of next of kin was kept in the ward, contrary to hospital procedures. The British High Commission was told where the body was by an anonymous telephone caller after advertising in the local press.

## Nato head Killer fails will stay in appeal

Brussels — Lord Carrington will not resign as Nato Secretary-General this summer, his spokesman said yesterday (Frederick Bonhart writes). He was appointed to a four-year term in 1984 and despite a recent report quoting him as saying that he wished to retire, "this is not so" the spokesman said.

Possible successors being mentioned include Herr Manfred Wörner, West German Defence Minister, Herr Martin Bangemann, Bonn's Economics Minister, and Mr Leo Tindemans, Belgian Foreign Minister, and Viscount Etienne Davignon, once Belgian Vice-President of the EEC Commission.

Jerusalem — The immediate extradition of a convicted murderer to France was approved by the High Court in Jerusalem yesterday when it rejected a plea for a further delay by lawyers acting for William Nakash (Jan Murray writes).

Nakash, who was convicted for the murder of an Arab barman in Beisan on 1983, argued that if he were extradited he would certainly be killed by Arab prisoners held in French prisons. His case was strongly backed by the powerful Orthodox religious group which he joined after his arrest in Israel more than two years ago.

## Bomb at Syrian post

West Beirut — A bomb under a parked car blew up yesterday near an important Syrian Army post in west Beirut, causing damage but no casualties (Juan Carlos Guncio writes). Syrian troops sealed off the site and stopped journalists approaching. No group claimed responsibility for the attack, which appeared to be part of the campaign against Syria's military presence in the Muslim sector of the capital. Bombers have carried out more than 120 attacks since the Syrians sent nearly 8,000 soldiers to west Beirut in February.

## Barbie 'bought for fistful of francs'

From Michael McCarthy Lyons

Klaus Barbie was "bought" by France for £30 million, 3,000 tons of flour and a plane load of machine guns from a "Judas" Bolivian President, his lawyer, Maître Vergès, alleged yesterday. He was continuing his defence of the wartime Gestapo chief of Lyons on the penultimate day of his trial for crimes against humanity.

Maître Vergès spent an hour insisting to the jury that Barbie's enforced return to France from Bolivia violated both French law and the French Constitution, and he quoted at length from a leader in *The Times* of February 8.

1983, which described it as "highly irregular".

He read to the court with obvious approval a sentence from the article which said: "Clearly what happened in reality was that the Bolivian Government took a political decision to hand Barbie over to the French and did not trouble overmuch with legal niceties."

However, in typical style, he omitted to mention the sentence immediately following: "That was surely right."

After Wednesday's anti-colonialist polemics from his African and Algerian colleagues Maître Vergès at last got down to the defence of Barbie yesterday by attacking

what he called the "kidnapping" of his client from La Paz in 1983.

He reminded the jury how the original extradition request from the French Government in 1972 had been referred to the Bolivian Supreme Court and rejected because Barbie had become a naturalized Bolivian. Besides, there was no extradition treaty between the two countries.

Things changed after the accession to power of President Hernán Siles Zuazo in October, 1982, he said, proceeding to detail drily the undoubtedly irregular manoeuvres which three months later led to Barbie being imprisoned for debt and then put on a plane to France

Guyana, whence he was taken back to prison in France. France had simply bought him, Maître Vergès alleged, for a "listful of francs".

"For 300 million francs (£30 million), 3,000 tons of flour and a plane full of machine guns for the civil war, the Bolivian Government agreed to hand over, contrary to the authority of its own Supreme Court, a man to whom it had given its nationality, that is to say its protection," he said.

"He was handed over not by due process of law but by the breaking of it. A man whose country had not the right to extradite him was kidnapped by violence."

A fortnight later, he went

on, "the Judas President, Zuazo, came to Paris to receive payment for what he had done."

Maître Vergès maintained that this was "the true story stripped of its judicial covering, of what was dishonourably committed in our name".

He added: "Afterwards it will be dressed up in all sorts of legal principles but that is the story."

Maître Vergès will continue his defence all this morning and the jury is likely to retire this afternoon.

Barbie, now 73, was as usual not in court yesterday but it is likely he will be brought back to court for the verdict, expected sometime this evening.

## US acts to calm Toshiba storm

From Bailey Morris Washington

The Reagan Administration attempted yesterday to persuade Congress not to seek harsh retribution against the Toshiba Corporation for selling vital equipment to the Soviet Union which Senate leaders fear has given the Russians an edge in the battle for control of the seas.

The Commerce Secretary, Mr Malcolm Baldrige, and senior State Department officials urged House leaders to defeat a measure identical to one passed overwhelmingly by the Senate that would ban the sales of Toshiba products and those of the Norwegian company, Kongsberg Vaapenfabrikk, in the United States.

Mr Baldrige said the ban would set a dangerous precedent in relations with US allies and would punish American companies which have established a strong business relationship with Toshiba. In addition, the ban could lead to the lay-off of up to 4,000 people employed by Toshiba in America.

But congressional outrage is strong over the sales of sophisticated propeller-milling equipment which has allowed Soviet submarines to run more quietly. The long-simmering fear that the US is losing naval superiority as a result of the disclosures of the convicted spy, John Walker, and the diversion of high technology by US allies has now boiled to the surface.

To demonstrate their anger, a group of congressmen armed with sledgehammers gathered on the lawn at the Capitol to smash a Toshiba-made radio as a symbol of the estimated \$4 billion (£2.5 billion) in electronics products the company sells to consumers in America.

In addition, the congressmen produced a golden nose mounted on a board which bore the well-known Lenin quote: "The imperialists are so hungry for profits that they will sell us the rope with which to hang themselves."

A senior US military official said yesterday that the "Toshiba story is really a story about the fight for naval superiority". This is why the Administration is itself divided over the two-year ban passed by the Senate. Many officials support it because it sends a strong signal to US allies that the sales of restricted Western technology to the Soviet bloc will not be tolerated. Mr Robert Dean, a member of the National Security Council, said yesterday that "this was the most damaging and costly illegal diversion in memory".

Although the US submarine fleet is outnumbered three to one by the Soviet force, it has been considered vastly superior because of the sophisticated technology which has allowed its vessels to run quietly and deep. Naval officials said that the US fleet retained the edge despite Soviet advances but acknowledged that it had been blunted.

## Summit at risk after American arms talks leak angers Moscow

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Prospects for an early super-power summit last night appeared to have been set back by a premature leak from the Americans which angered Soviet officials.

Three well-placed sources confirmed to *The Times* yesterday that, contrary to denials issued in Moscow, a Soviet official has suggested a way of overcoming a key hurdle to an East-West agreement on global elimination of intermediate range nuclear missiles. But the suggestion did not come from the head of the Soviet team at the Geneva talks and amounted to no more than a "feeler".

"The Russians must have been furious to see an idea floated in private, presented as if it was a fully-fledged proposal," said one source.

The incident seemed certain to make Moscow more cautious at a time when a series of hurdles remain unresolved.

It was floated three weeks ago by Colonel-General Nikolai Chervov at Geneva in discussions with Mr Maynard Giffman, head of the American delegation at the INF talks. A senior European diplomat said yesterday that the allies had been aware of it for some time.

Political directors of the seven nations of the Western European Union, including Britain, are expected to discuss it at a meeting in Copenhagen on July 13.

Washington officials were also upset by the leak yesterday. One described an article which appeared in *The New York Times* as "highly unfortunate" but "carefully written". Subsequent follow-up in other media were said to be less accurate and greatly increased Moscow's embarrassment, leading to the strong denial issued by the Soviet Foreign Ministry yesterday.

General Chervov's idea was to circumvent the main stumbling block at the INF talks. Washington will not accept an

INF agreement that is not global, and refuses to trade away West Germany's Pershing 1A missiles, while Moscow has insisted on keeping 100 medium-range warheads in Asia and has said that there will be no summit unless a deal is struck.

He hinted that Moscow might be prepared to give up the 100 warheads in return for a Washington undertaking not to convert its cruise and Pershing II missiles into other types of weapons instead of eliminating them. This might not have prompted over-excitement but for the fact that it followed other Soviet hints that the 100 warheads were negotiable.

American negotiators had been wondering what Moscow's price for this concession would be. General Chervov appeared to supply the answer.

But as one American official pointed out: "General Chervov is an arms control adviser to the Soviet Central Staff, not a negotiator."

Chemical warfare talks: Negotiations for a treaty banning chemical weapons are now no more than marking time, "with attempts beginning to make void compromises already achieved", the Soviet delegate, Mr Yuli Nazarkin, said here yesterday in the 40-nation United Nations disarmament conference.

He said the proposal put forward last week by France against cheating "could cause considerable difficulties". American plans to begin production of the new generation of binary chemical weapons before the end of this year were incompatible with efforts for an early conclusion of a ban.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr Hans van den Broek, told delegates that in the chemical weapon convention measures to prevent cheating "the details — the fine print — are all-important".



Farmers leading their cows around the Arc de Triomphe in Paris yesterday in protest over problems in France and European competition. About 300 farmers took part.

## Ministers meet obstacles in bid to solve EEC budget gap

From Richard Owen, Brussels

Recommendations for "urgent action" over this year's budget crisis at the European Economic Community summit on Tuesday ran into all too familiar obstacles yesterday as budget ministers got down to devising savings. They were trying to help solve an estimated 1987 budget shortfall of nearly £4 billion, attributed to a fall in the dollar and excessive agricultural spending.

The ministers avoided the most important element in the savings package — a change in the method of paying farm support — and left it for farm ministers to deal with later. Britain supports the change in the farm support mechanism, arguing that it is preferable to a "whip round" for extra cash.

There was also doubt yesterday over whether the Budget Ministers would underwrite this week's farm price deal, agreed after the summit,

as they are required to do under Community procedures. The Netherlands raised last-minute difficulties by insisting that the Dutch guilder should be given the same favourable treatment as the Deutsche Mark in green currency adjustments.

In a positive development, officials said this year's £800-million Community research and development programme, considered vital if European technology is to keep pace with America and Japan, could go ahead after a change of heart by Britain. For months London blocked the proposed spending on the grounds that it was not properly costed and might duplicate national research efforts.

British officials agreed yesterday that current research programmes, such as *Esprit*, should be preserved to avoid job losses among scientists

involved in the project, which covers information technology. But Britain is continuing to hold out against an overall five-year research programme of £4 billion.

EEC officials confirmed yesterday that elements in the farm price accord would mean price rises for consumers for butter and sugar, with possible price increases for beef and lamb in the long term.

The summit agreed on an outline solution to the 1987 budgetary crisis, but failed to reach an accord on long-term finance. In their talks yesterday, budget ministers agreed to take up "slack" of £450 million unallocated from last year's budget and still available within the resources ceiling of 1.4 per cent of VAT contributions. They also agreed on economies in food aid, fishing industry support and other areas.

## De Beers and Botswana join forces

## Diamond deal made in face of sanctions

By Fleur de Villiers

Gaborone, the capital of Botswana, is a small, hot and dusty town on the edge of the Kalahari desert. Yesterday it was also the unlikely setting for an unprecedented share transaction which will make the financial capitals of the world sit up and take notice.

At a time of South African trade sanctions when the world's multinationals are hastening to shed their South African subsidiaries, representatives of a company partly owned by the Government of Botswana are to join the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines, the international diamond mining and marketing giant which has its roots and its history in South Africa.

In exchange for Botswana's diamond stockpile, accumulated between 1982 and 1985 when the industry was in acute recession, Debswana, a company owned jointly by De Beers and the Botswana Government, is to receive an undisclosed cash payment and 20 million newly issued shares in De Beers, or 5.27 per cent of the company's share capital. It has also acquired two seats on the De Beers board and on the board of its international trading arm, the Diamond Trading Company.

The transaction seems certain to raise both temperatures and eyebrows. But it is equally certain that neither Botswana nor De Beers are typical of the troubled region.

De Beers, which next year celebrates its centenary, is closely associated with the history of South Africa. Today, however, through the Central Selling Organisation in London, it has strong ties with the diamond producers

and buyers throughout the world.

In its home country, particularly through the efforts of its former chairman and strenuous opponent of apartheid, Mr Harry Oppenheimer, it has set the pace for black development in employment practices and social responsibility programmes.

Botswana, which this year celebrates its 21st year of independence, is also bitterly opposed to apartheid. Rare among developing countries and almost unique in Africa, however, it also enjoys economic health, the product both of political realism and the sound management of its mineral resources.

In 1986, as drought, war, famine, economic bungling and political instability added more countries to the dismal roll call of African basket cases, Botswana flourished, chalking up a 12 per cent growth rate. As its neighbours struggle to service their soaring foreign debt, the politicians in Gaborone, who govern one of the last remaining multi-party democracies in

Africa, have ensured that their country has no foreign debt problems and instead enjoys a balance of payments surplus of \$340 million (£211 million) and foreign exchange reserves of more than \$1.2 billion (£745 million).

The reason is diamonds. In the last financial year income from the sale of diamonds accounted for approximately 60 per cent of all government revenues and 75 per cent of Botswana's foreign exchange.

In the past few years, this landlocked desert country has emerged as one of the biggest sources of diamond gem stones in the world. Last year Debswana's three main mines, Orapa, Letlhabane and the new treasure trove Jwaneng — the richest diamond mine anywhere — produced more than 13 million carats. This, together with the sale of some of the country's diamond stockpile accumulated during the recession in the early 1980s, brought in revenues of \$588 million (£365 million).

Those revenues have not only funded the country's

## Hopes high for Angola peace talks

American and Soviet experts on Africa met in London yesterday amid hopes that talks between Washington and Angola, which were broken off 18 months ago, will resume this month (Our Diplomatic Correspondent writes).

Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State, met the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Anatoly Adamshin, at the American Embassy in London. Previous meetings have been held in Washington and Moscow and the last was a year ago.

American officials said the talks focused on Angola, Namibia and other areas of tension in Africa, and described the atmosphere as "businesslike".

Dr Crocker is to visit Luanda in mid-July for the first time since the talks abruptly stopped in January 1986.

"We don't know why the Angolans suspended the talks and well be delighted to get them going again", one American source said. "The Angolan Government is ready to negotiate: there is a margin

for manoeuvre," an Angolan source said.

The long-standing talks centred on negotiating a withdrawal of Cuban troops and a resolution of the Namibia conflict.

They also underline the fact that diamonds are no longer just one of the many riches which an unfair deity once appeared to have bestowed almost exclusively on South Africa. Today they are produced by many countries which would otherwise be among the world's poorest.

Botswana's determination to protect its major resource from market fluctuations persuaded it from the start — and in common with all leading producers — to sell its production through the Central Sell-

ing Organisation in London, the institution established 53 years ago by Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, then chairman of De Beers, to introduce and maintain stability in the international diamond market.

The same reasoning presumably has persuaded Debswana to join the board of De Beers where it will not only be able to play a critical role in diamond marketing and development policy, but will also share in De Beers' strong industrial investment portfolio.

For De Beers the move sets a precedent. It is the first time that representatives of another producing country have joined its board.

De Beers' chairman, Mr Julian Ogilvie Thompson, said yesterday that the deal was a logical step. During the past 100 years De Beers had "constantly established the closest ties with new producers to ensure the orderly marketing of diamonds in the interests of both producers and clients".

The fact that this policy has now developed to the point where representatives of another producing country will have a say in the running of De Beers reflects not only the international nature of the diamond industry in today's world, but of the company which dominates it.

For Botswana, the decision to both protect its key source of wealth and convert it into international economic muscle is both a shrewd move and the triumph of realism over rhetoric. It is that shrewdness and realism, as much as the wealth beneath its Kalahari sands, which has turned this desert country into one of Africa's few success stories.

## Battle lines drawn on court nomination

From Michael Binyon Washington

President Reagan's nomination of Judge Robert Bork to fill a crucial vacancy on the Supreme Court is expected to touch off a fierce battle over his confirmation, as leading Democrats in the Senate have promised to block a man whose conservative views will decisively tilt the political balance of the court.

Liberal Democrats predicted a fight lasting all summer that would be the most acrimonious since the opposition to President Nixon's nominees to the court in 1969.

Senator Edward Kennedy, a member of the judiciary committee, said President Reagan was "trying to impose his reactionary vision of the Constitution on the Supreme Court". He said Judge Bork stood for an extremist view. "No justice would be better than this injustice."

Mr Reagan named Judge Bork, aged 60, who is an Appeals Court judge in Washington, to replace Justice Lewis Powell, who retired last week.

His opponents will focus on his role in the "Saturday night massacre" during the Watergate crisis.

Despite a bruising fight in the Senate, most Democrats expect he will be confirmed. Senator Joseph Biden, chairman of the judiciary committee and a presidential candidate, has signalled his opposition, but cannot stake too much on blocking Judge Bork and risking humiliation if the nomination eventually goes through.

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# Battle for

[illegible]

# France ends as relation

[illegible]

Pakistan 'loses' b  
for Indian-held gl

[illegible]

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At its Annual Meeting yesterday the Cancer Research Campaign announced that this year will spend £26 million on forms of cancer research from prevention to cure.

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هكذا من الأصل



# Battle for votes leaves a tough little town cold

From Brian James  
Moree, New South Wales

As a town that deals with national politics by pursuing its Prime Minister around Australia with challenges by fax, and which saw nothing odd in having its Aboriginal tribal elders settling a local issue by gathering around a conference telephone to bellow abuse and death threats at a state official, Moree seemed worth closer inspection.

Moree (population 10,000) is in New South Wales, close, in Australian terms, to the Queensland border.

It is officially a "remote area", but not shy about it: "Fertile? Stick a matchstick



in the ground, mate, next day you've a walking stick." Moree is light years from the *Crocodile Dundee* image of outback Australia - the single main street, which sells bush hats and kangaroo fencing, also stocks perfume by Balmain and leather chairs sent from Florence.

Moree, said a policeman, is "a tough little town. Specially when they are on the grog. Minus what you say." Then you watch five hard-looking men wait a full two minutes at the one traffic light for the "walk" sign, before crossing a main street which appears to be traffic-free for 10 miles in both directions.

In Moree you can stand in the Captain Cook lounge where men tell of the fun they have shooting "roos" from a helicopter. Then they ask, did you know there was a friend of the Prince of Wales breeding polo ponies just up the road?

The Cook bar, one of those places where strangers spend hours reading and re-reading the names under a photo of a long-dead rugby team - anything, anything, to avoid potentially dangerous eye-contact - was where a man walked over to the television as Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, was addressing the nation on tax cuts, and switched to

*EastEnders*. An odd choice, I ventured to a neighbour? "Done it the other way round, you'd have seen a bit of strife," he replied.

Thus another indication of the low opinion rural Australia seems to have of its politicians. At even smaller towns along the road to Moree, like Wee Wee and Croppa Creek, attempts to kick-start conversations about the election with men in big hats attracted the silent stares of distaste I would have expected trying to sell subscriptions to *Gay News*.

In Moree itself there was not a political poster to be seen. The National Party campaign office was empty. Out door-to-door canvassing? The shrills of laughter at that were partly explained by a later journey to see a local grazier. Turning off the highway at his letter box you went 10 miles up a dirt road to the house.

Moree is a blue-ribbon seat for the National Party, held for 18 years by the Hon Ralph Hunt, twice a Cabinet minister and deputy party leader. About 150 turned up to hear his launch address: "Good going, really, considering it was a big day at the golf club - and we have heard pretty much the same speech for 18 years," said a townsie.

The opposition is led by Mr Trevor Elks, a 25-year-old selected in an apparent great rush by the Labor Party, for whom not a great deal of hope seems to be entertained. He is local (from Muswellbrook, just 250 miles south) which helps. But when questioned mildly at his "pies and beer" dinner launch, he was said to be a shade unsure on some points of party policy.

Moree also awaits, with easily-controlled fervour, the arrival of the third force: this is Mr Lloyd Fleming, a supporter of the plot to get Queensland's Premier, Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen to form a new political front. When that initiative collapsed Mr Fleming decided to go solo as an independent. Every so often he telephones the local newspaper and radio to say he is on his way - but as his one-man cavalcade is being transported in a 1965 Holden pickup with 300,000 miles on the clock, his schedule is subject to frequent amendment.

There seems to be no guarantee, in fact,

that any of the three candidates will ever be seen again in Moree. Thus the initiative of Ms Lois Little, political and Rotary dinner correspondent of the *Moree Champion*, to plant her townfolk in the mainstream. She called up representatives of all sections - sixth-formers



Mr Hawke: His tax speech found no favour in the Captain Cook bar.

to pensioners, businessmen and Aboriginal unemployed - and invited questions. These, under the heading "what Moree wants to know", she faxed to Mr Hawke in Canberra. Getting no reply, she sent a copy to his campaign hotel in Melbourne - then Sydney - then Adelaide - then Brisbane.

The lack of response, frankly, is no more than Moree expects.

For rural Australia feels it has borne the brunt of the Hawke years so far, and sees little hope for better times. Around a log fire in the home of Mr Rob Hobson, stockman and grazier, he and neighbours spelled out what that has meant.

Mr Hobson is getting 5 per cent more for his wool now than he did in the last of the good years, around 1981. Wheat prices are down 30 per cent, oil seeds bring \$Aus225 (£99) where they then produced \$300.

"But fuel, machinery and transport costs have doubled and more. But it is the

interest rates which are crippling - around 20 per cent these past two years. Good news for Hawke's city friends, they get 16 per cent on their money. But it is sending us to the wall."

A neighbour, Mr Jeff Brennan, was even more scathing about the Hawke Gov-



Mr Hunt: Good turnout despite a big day at the golf club.

ernment's failure to curb the transport unions. Most of Moree's wheat is shipped out via the port of Newcastle, notoriously strike-prone. Delays in delivery are a charge against the growers: season after season the third and fourth instalments of the wheat payments - the profit margin - are swallowed up.

They had great hopes of a new grain-handling port being built south of Sydney, due to open for last year's harvest. It will not even be ready for this season, because of strikes.

"They had one walk-out," said Mr Brennan, a man whose sport is chasing wild pigs with a knife, "because dock builders didn't like mice running about. Strewth."

One of Moree's five banks is said to have 50 "properties" (farms) that are theoretically broke, and more than £1 million in loans on which it dare ask no interest.

"If people start to go under, we could

have disaster," said Mr John Crosbie, spokesman for the New South Wales Farmers' Association.

"Forty per cent of turnover goes to pay interest. Five dollars is the average profit on a tonne of wheat. Discipline in transport could save us \$10 a tonne, efficiency in shiphandling another \$8. But do you see any sign this Hawke Government is going to take action? That's why Moree people are head down over this election. Not apathy. Hopelessness."

Out of every 10 faces in Moree, four are likely to be dark: the town has one of the highest Aboriginal populations in Australia. Looking for their electoral view, I walked into the office of the Lands Council - and into uproar. There is a current dispute over the sale of an Aboriginal training farm, discovered, handily, to be a sacred site.

A dozen men and women were grouped around the centre's conference telephone, taking turns to abuse the Aboriginal Commission manager several hundred miles away, and argue with each other about who had "pointed the bone", a symbolic gesture certain to afflict this official with something unpleasant and possibly terminal.

The centre's very existence, with its posh office equipment, stems from Moree's worst day. That occurred five years ago when, in the passage between the whites-only Captain Cook bar, and the blacks-only Ned Kelly bar, a fight broke out, escalating to the shooting dead of an Aboriginal teenager and a riot which wrecked the main street.

The media came in droves: Moree was suddenly portrayed as Australia's Alabama red-neck preserve. Moree did not like what it saw in the mirror.

"Bashings, yeah. But blokes getting killed was something else," said Mr Ned Makin, editor of the *Champion*. "It was a catalyst. Committees, commissions, care groups all starting talking. Money was slung at the problem by the buck."

In Kelly's bar today black fellows chat to white girls. White men walk unhesitatingly into the Captain Cook lounge with

an Aboriginal girl. The town's once white and black rugby clubs both now have faces that stand out in team pictures.

But tensions have not gone. In some they have merely gone deeper.

Said Mr Makin: "White Australia's view is now polarized - those who think of the Abo as a sovereign race, and those who write them down as lazy black layabouts."

Few Moree dinner parties are without the guest who, over the fourth bottle of Shiraz, will aver that there was one late, great Aussie who had the right answer to the Aboriginal problem: "Poison all their waterholes."

Very possibly Moree blacks know this, which is why I was advised not to visit either of the town's two settlements at night, and better not even by day: an uneasy echo of Brixton in the bush.

Bar at the edge of one settlement the nice, sad Mr Bruce Munroe, the centre's legal adviser explained: "There was not a single black face at either of the town's election meetings because white politicians say nothing we need to hear. The black fellows have nothing he hasn't got for himself. Yeah, there are allowances for this and that, grants for everything if you know how to ask. But what hope does that give kids leaving school? The whites only want our boys when they need their cotton picked. So we got nothing to hope for in this election - no way to get a voice."

If white man and black man in Moree are united in a feeling of isolated neglect, it was good to see remembering grazier Rob Hobson's little defiance. In a referendum, 95 per cent of the state's farmers voted against daylight-saving, but the cities outvoted them.

Queensland, however, stuck to the time made by God and GMT. So, though he is 50 miles south of the border, does Mr Hobson. Refusing to put back his clocks will not, he quite understands, bring the Hawke Government toppling.

But as a gesture of contempt for politicians, Hobson's choice gives him the most enormous pleasure.

## France ends 'charm offensive' as relations with Iran sour

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The already strained relations between France and Iran deteriorated sharply yesterday as the French Government protested vigorously about the "blockade" of its embassy in Tehran, while continuing to insist that effectively the second most senior man at the Iranian Embassy in Paris be handed over to the French police for questioning about suspected terrorist activities.

France has been imposing its own "security cordon" round the Iranian Embassy here since Tuesday, checking the identity of everyone entering or leaving the building in the hopes of flushing out Mr Wahid Gerdji, officially described as an interpreter, but in fact the number two.

Police sought to arrest Mr Gerdji at his Paris home on June 3 as part of a carefully-planned country-wide swoop on people of Middle Eastern and North African origin with known pro-Iranian sym-

paties. Those sought were suspected of involvement in the wave of terrorist bombings in France last year. But Mr Gerdji was apparently warned and was reported to have fled to Geneva.

Fifty-seven people were arrested in the swoop: 27 of them were later expelled, including nine Iranians. Since the beginning of the year, the French authorities had become convinced that Iran, and not Syria, was the force behind the Paris bombings.

Last month's expulsion of the nine Iranians, coupled with the public admission that Mr Gerdji, who does not enjoy diplomatic status, is now being sought by the police, marks a definite end to the "charm offensive" conducted towards Iran by France in the hope of securing the release of French hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Beirut.

After nearly a year of concessions by the French -

including the expulsion from France of leading opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime, the repayment of part of a \$1 billion (£625 million) loan made when the Shah was in power, and the implicit offer of the release from jail of Annis Naccache, the leader of the commando convicted of trying to assassinate Mr Shapour Bakhtiar, the last prime minister under the Shah, in return for the release of all the French hostages - only five hostages have been released, leaving five still in captivity. Meanwhile, Iran began insisting on the cessation of all French arms sales to Iraq.

A spokesman said: "Those accusations give the impression that Iran wants to create a certain parallelism between the two situations (in Paris and Tehran), which in fact have nothing in common."

On Wednesday, Mr Hussein Moussavi, the Iranian Prime Minister, warned in Tehran that "all pressure on Iranian diplomats or nationals living abroad cannot go without a response and will provoke a reaction by the popular forces".

## Pakistan 'loses' battle for Indian-held glacier

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

The Pakistan Army was reported to have been thrown out of an important salient in the disputed Siachen Glacier in the northern area of the country by the Indian military forces about two days ago after a battle in which a number of Pakistani troops were killed and injured.

The claim was made yesterday in Pakistan's National Assembly by an opposition member, Sheikh Rashid Ahmad, who had sought an immediate discussion in the House, but this motion was

vetoed on technical grounds by the Deputy Speaker.

The opposition member said that he had received confirmation of the loss of the area in the glacier from an account he said he had received from some of the troops being treated in Rawalpindi.

The Pakistan and Indian forces have been virtually at war in the freezing mountainous glacier area for more than a year in the undemarcated region of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir state.

## Linnas dies after US extradition

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Karl Linnas, the convicted Nazi war criminal deported from the United States to the Soviet Union in April, died in hospital in Leningrad yesterday as legal proceedings were continuing to decide if he would face a re-trial.

The announcement of his death was made by the Soviet Supreme Court and reported by Tass, which stated: "A medical examination conducted after the deportation revealed that Linnas had a grave disease. The ailment progressed and Linnas was transferred from Tallinn (the Estonian capital) to Leningrad to get more qualified medical assistance."

"Relatives had been informed about his grave condition," the Tass statement continued. "They came to the Soviet Union. Two operations had been performed on Linnas. He died on July 2 as a result of the weakening of cardiac activity." The agency gave no hint of what Linnas's illness was.

Linnas, aged 67, was sentenced to death in absentia by a Soviet court in 1962 for involvement in the murder of

more than 12,000 people while serving as the commandant of a Nazi death camp in the Estonian city of Tartu during the Second World War.

After his arrival from the United States, he appealed to the Soviet authorities for a pardon. Linnas, who had lived in the US since 1951, was extradited after the US Supreme Court refused to grant him a stay of deportation in a controversial 6-3 vote. The US Justice Department accused Linnas of ordering mass executions at Tartu.

Moscow, which has no statute of limitation on war crimes, had long sought his extradition and that of other Nazi war criminals it claims are still living abroad.

At the time of Linnas's death, his case was still under review although Mr Karl Kimmel, the Estonian chief prosecutor, said last month that he saw no grounds for ordering a re-trial.

Late last month, Tass reported that he had been moved to an Interior Ministry hospital in Leningrad, the second largest Soviet city, for treatment of ulcers.



King Hussein briefing President Waldheim of Austria (left) yesterday at Um Qeis, a point overlooking the Israeli-occupied West Bank and the Golan Heights.

## Jordan showers honours on visiting Austrian President

From Robert Fisk, Amman

It must have been the most untroubled day that Dr Kurt Waldheim had spent outside Austria since he was elected President.

King Hussein, standing on the heights of Um Qeis overlooking the Israeli-occupied West Bank, lectured him on the need for an international peace conference, the press were kept well away, and the Austrian Foreign Minister emphasized that not all Jewish groups had joined in the "campaign" to publicize "unproved evidence" about Dr Waldheim's wartime activities in the Balkans.

Mme Beate Klarsfeld, attempting to demonstrate against the President's visit at the Martyr's Memorial in Amman, was politely arrested, had her passport temporarily confiscated and was returned to her hotel by a clutch of Jordanian security men who told her they would search her room. Only the Jordanian press raised the irritating issue of Dr Waldheim's wartime

past - and, of course, only in terms highly complimentary to the state visitor.

"Charity begins at home," Mrs Klarsfeld, admonished a headline in the *Jordan Times*. Mme Klarsfeld had to be admitted for her dedication, the columnist, Ms Randa Habib, wrote. But this was not quite the point of her article, which went on: "I wonder if Mrs Klarsfeld would join us, since we have the documents to prove it beyond any doubt, to hunt terrorists like Menachem Begin and Yitzhak Shamir, who led the Jewish terrorist groups of Irgun and Stern, which were responsible for massacring hundreds of Arab women and children and British soldiers."

Editorials here continued in much the same vein. If Mme Klarsfeld objected to the idea of Dr Waldheim being proposed for a Nobel peace prize, why did she not denounce the Nobel prize awarded to the former Israeli terrorist Menachem Begin?

There is a deeply unpleasant anti-Jewish tone to some of the press here these past few days, demonstrated by *ad Dustour*, which has carried a cartoon depicting Dr Waldheim's name in Arabic characters, the last letter of which forms a boot which is stepping on a frightened man who has a Star of David on his cheek.

President Waldheim, newly awarded Jordan's highest honour, the Hussein bin Ali Medal, spent part of the afternoon touring the Roman ruins of Jerash.

It was left to Herr Alois Mock, the Austrian Foreign Minister, to answer more of those troubling questions about the wartime events. "We were honoured by the many symbols of (Jordanian) sympathy," he told journalists last night. In Dr Waldheim's talks with the King, the matter had been raised only in a "marginal" way.

There was, however, nothing marginal about the extent of King Hussein's warmth towards President Waldheim. The King's words of praise for the President have been more than fulsome.

## Hostages taken in jail mutiny

Badajoz (Reuters) - More than 100 prisoners mutinied in a jail in western Spain, seizing 16 prison workers as hostages, the regional government said.

The mutiny started after two prisoners armed with pistols demanded a van to escape from the jail.

## School Aids

Vienna (AP) - Seven high school students have become infected with Aids apparently after "testing" heroin and using the same syringe, Austrian television reported.

## Hides arrest

Hong Kong (Reuters) - A Chinese seaman has been arrested here for trying to smuggle in hides of giant pandas and skins of rare monkeys.

## Trawler blast

Oslo (Reuters) - Two fishermen are feared dead after an explosion ripped through a Spanish trawler near Bear Island, off northern Norway.

## Homes aid

Peking (AFP) - About 200,000 workers from all over China are building new homes for people made homeless by the country's worst forest fire which killed 193 people between May 6 and June 2.

## New governor

Macao (Reuters) - Senhor Carlos Maclean, a former Portuguese minister, has been chosen as Macao's next governor, succeeding Senhor Joaquim Pinto Machado.

## Wall demand

Berlin (AFP) - M Jacques Chirac, the French Prime Minister, called for the destruction of the Berlin Wall as proof of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's desire for a new spirit in Europe.

## Ladies' man

Jeddah (AFP) - A Saudi man who had nine daughters by his first wife married again in an attempt to have a son, but his new wife had twin girls.

## Misprints

Wellington (Reuters) - A magazine produced by journalism students in Wanganui, New Zealand, has been banned because of spelling mistakes, poor grammar and typographical errors.

### Cancer Research Campaign

At its Annual Meeting yesterday the Cancer Research Campaign announced that this year it will spend £26 million on all forms of cancer research from prevention to cure.

Further information on this vitally important work can be obtained from:

**Cancer Research Campaign**

2 Carlton House Terrace  
London SW1Y 5AR

### Italy's new MPs prepare for a summer in limbo

From Roger Boyes  
Rome

"I shall be Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde," said Ciriaco De Mita, squeezing his pink teddy bear and looking radiant. It is not often one sees an undressed Member of Parliament, even in Italy. "Inside the Chamber I shall be respectable like a nun. My showbusiness activities" - she means, of course, her live stage shows with cobras - "will be conducted at weekends."

Since the June 14 election the two big questions of Italian politics have been whether Signor Bettino Craxi of the Socialists and Signor Ciriaco De Mita of the Christian Democrats will patch up their quarrel, and whether Ciriolina ("Little Patty") alias Ilona Staller, newly elected member of the

tiny Radical Party, would enter the Chamber of Deputies naked.

Signor Craxi and Signor De Mita are playing their cards close to their chest.

This could not be said of Ciriolina, the most over-exposed deputy in the new Italian legislature. As a well known porno star she had campaigned on a platform of reforming the obscenity laws and legalizing pornography. Her main argument has been to undress and occasionally to let voters fondle her breasts. This seems to have restored the Italian faith in politics and gained her a respectable number of votes.

Miss Staller, aged 37, solved the complex problem of the day by inviting the world's television cameras to see her trying on her dress for Parliament. The dress was very nice.

If ever there was an argument against

100 per cent proportional representation and in favour of electoral reform, Ciriolina is it. The various schemes entertained by the three main parties, the Christian Democrats, the Communists and the Socialist Party, involve some mixture of British first-past-the-post with qualified West German proportional representation.

Signor Craxi favours a 5 per cent hurdle, as in West Germany, that would eliminate any party falling below this threshold. That would exclude the Radicals and most of the other smaller parties - though the Neo-Fascists would survive - and pave the way for absolute majorities.

Resistance to these ideas comes naturally enough from the small parties who are most at risk. But even ordinary Italians seem to prefer weak, chaotic

central government with pluralistic possibilities, to strong potentially authoritarian rule.

The other problems facing Italy were given an airing yesterday: the need for judicial reform, for more investment in and more intelligent policies affecting the health and education sectors.

Italy will probably remain with a caretaker administration throughout the summer.

Despite the serious Communist losses at the election it seems certain that the party will retain the role of Speaker in the Chamber of Deputies, occupied by Signora Nilde Iotti. The leadership of the Senate, the upper house, will pass to the Republican chairman, the cherubic Signor Giovanni Spadolini. No important role is foreseen for Ciriolina.

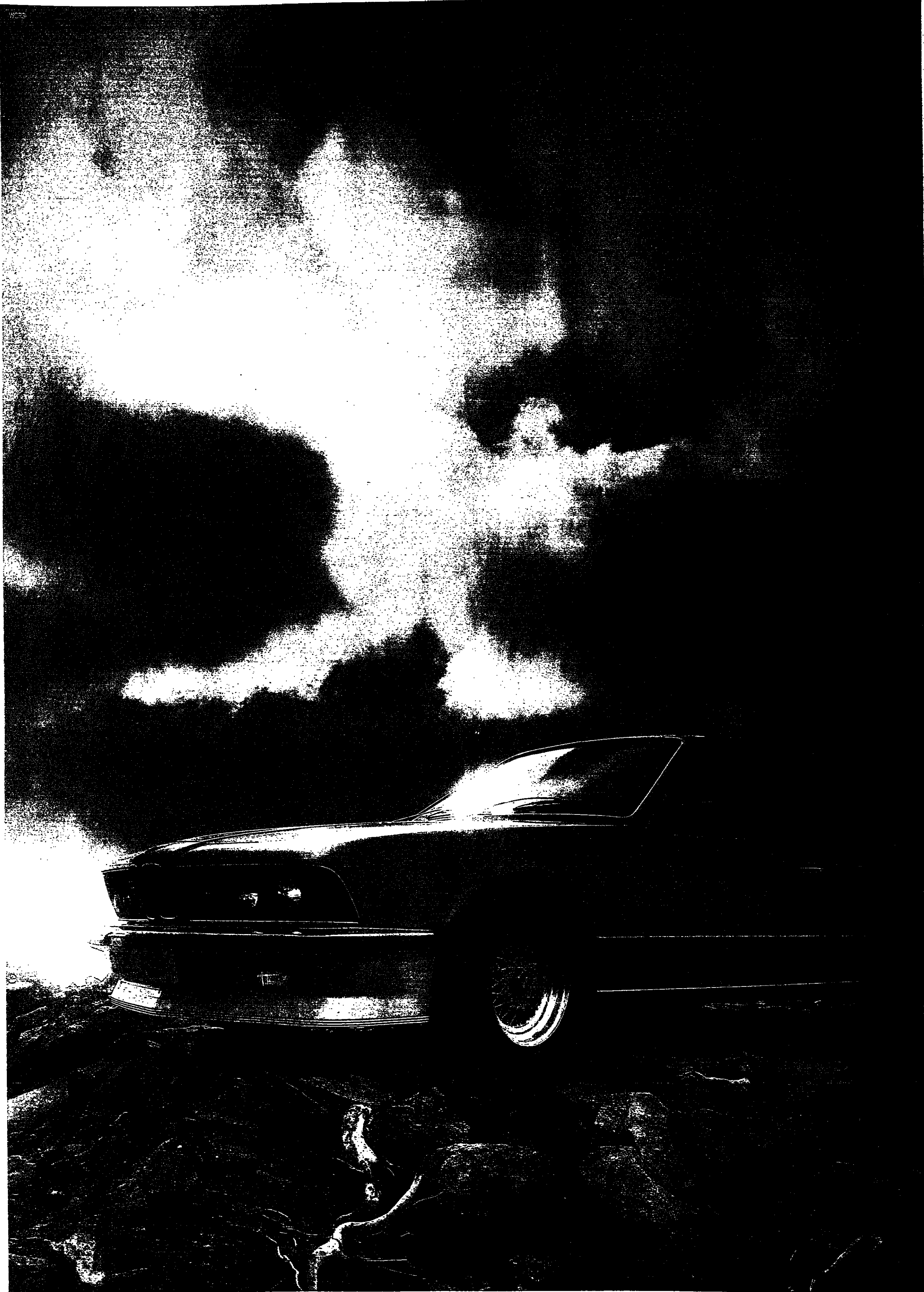
### Virgin Balloon SHOCK

Hero and Self Publicist Richard Branson is going to be bored to tears on his ballooning holiday across the Atlantic. He's forgotten to take Dingbats on board (or rather on basket).

Dingbats is, of course, Britain's compulsive, brilliant and witty new board game from Wadings.

Basket at Hamleys. Harrods. Mervies. W.H. Smith and all good toy shops.





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هكزامن الاصيل

## Seoul me

From David Watts, Seoul

For the first time since the end of the Korean War, the two sides of the peninsula have met in a formal meeting. The meeting, which was held in Seoul, was a significant step towards reconciliation between the two Koreas.

The meeting was held in a formal setting, and the two sides discussed various issues, including the situation on the ground and the possibility of a formal peace agreement.

The meeting was a significant step towards reconciliation between the two Koreas, and it was hoped that it would lead to further dialogue and cooperation.

## Yugoslavs try to uncork the go of market for

From Richard Bassett, Belgrade

Yugoslavs are trying to uncork the go of market for... The country is facing significant economic challenges, and the government is attempting to implement reforms to stimulate growth and improve living standards.

The government is facing criticism for its handling of the economy, and there is a growing demand for more transparency and accountability in government spending.

Despite the challenges, the government remains committed to its reform agenda, and it is hoped that these efforts will lead to a more stable and prosperous future for the country.

The government is also working to improve the legal system and protect the rights of citizens, which is a key part of its reform strategy.

Yugoslavs are looking for a better future, and they are hopeful that the reforms will lead to a more open and democratic society.

The government is also working to improve the legal system and protect the rights of citizens, which is a key part of its reform strategy.



# Seoul meeting sets seal on new era of harmony

From David Watts, Seoul

Mr Roh Tae Woo walked into the office of Mr Kim Young Sam yesterday to set the seal on the new spirit of co-operation and compromise between ruling party and opposition.

It was the first time that the Democratic Justice Party had consented to meet the Opposition on its own ground since President Chun came to power. The meeting came after a telephone call to the office of the Reunification

Seoul. Thirty radical students who staged a violent demonstration near an industrial complex in southern Seoul were arrested (AP reports). The protest on Wednesday was the first reported anti-government demonstration since President Chun announced that he would accept demands for democratic reforms. The minority radical students' group claims that opposition politicians are opportunists.

Democratic Party asking if Mr Roh, the ruling party's chairman, would be welcome.

The two men met only briefly, but the symbolism of the new willingness to move forward together was important.

It appears that this harmony means that constitutional revision will be the least of the problems ahead. The ruling party expects to have its initial constitutional draft ready this weekend and the Opposition a

week later, ready for negotiations to begin on July 13.

Peace may have broken out in South Korea but the miracle of democracy will take a little longer. Mr Roh certainly had the courage to announce that the emperor had no clothes and the emperor was forced to admit it himself. But the new air of openness and freedom is likely to bring with it new demands for revelations about many other things which have happened under the present regime.

The first, and by far the most important, of those is the Kwangju affair. The killings there in May 1980 have accounted more than anything else for the deep-seated conviction that the Government did not have legitimacy.

The ruling party is already talking of measures which it hopes will contain the issue without an inquiry. A properly-conducted public inquiry could not fail to implicate senior officers and perhaps even the President himself.

No matter what the military justification for quashing the insurrection it would not find a receptive audience at present. And yet once the present euphoric after-glow wears off, questions will be asked, not least by Mr Kim Dae Jung. Mr Kim has spent a large part of the past seven years in jail or under house arrest in connection with a sedition charge arising from the uprising in which, by



Mr Kim Young Sam, of the opposition Reunification Democratic Party (left) smiling in the new atmosphere of peace during his brief meeting yesterday with Mr Roh Tae Woo, the chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

government admission, 189 people died.

Part of the ruling party's strategy is the public pardoning of Mr Kim. Whether that will be sufficient is one of the key questions facing Mr Roh

and his fellow party members who have to paper over a lot of other cracks such as the recent near-collapse of the Pan Ocean shipping company.

Strategically the wild card for both Opposition and rul-

ing party is Mr Kim Dae Jung. For the ruling party Mr Kim's predilection for rabble-rousing needs to be contained if sweetness and light is to replace confrontation.

On the other hand it would

be delighted should Mr Kim decide to run for the presidency as well as his namesake. Though he outshines both Mr Kim Young Sam and Mr Roh as a speaker he would effectively split the opposition

vote and probably clear the way for a DJP victory. Mr Kim is so far sticking to his commitment of last year that he will not run.

Many educated South Koreans seem to believe that he will stick to his word, stand back and wait for his turn next time. The problem with that scenario is that by the next election he will be an old man and if there is anything that distinguishes the Korean electorate it is its youth.

Those between 20 and 30 make up 58 per cent of the population and in this presidential election 62.7 per cent will be voting for a president for the first time. The conventional politicians are already rather jaded figures to some and four or five years on they will be even more so. Mr Kim may have to be content with being known as the real father of Korean democracy.

But whatever the outlook, the events of the past few days have given South Koreans a new pride: "We've had a miserable history, always being invaded by other countries. But President Park Chung Hee, despite his political mistakes, gave us a taste of real self-respect by building up the economy."

"If you give the Korean people a certain amount of pride then they readily mobilize their full energies. If the Olympics are a success combined with the enthusiasm for democracy, that will make a great source of energy for the future of Korea," said a middle-aged Korean.

## Commons attempt to end Cyprus deadlock

By Martin Fletcher  
Political Reporter

A fresh attempt to resolve the deadlock between Greek and Turkish Cyprus was launched yesterday by the House of Commons all-party foreign affairs committee.

A committee report accused the international community of permitting a "drift towards permanent partition".

Citing Britain's military interests on the island the committee said the need for action was urgent and proposed initiatives, some backed by the threat of sanctions, to promote reunification.

Britain should promote talks between Greece and Turkey, put forward new constitutional proposals and, while still withholding diplomatic recognition from Turkish Cyprus, give it aid and trade to lessen its dependence on Turkey.

Greek and Turkish Cypriots should contemplate direct talks under UN auspices. Greek Cypriots should lift their trade and communications embargo on the Turkish north, while Athens should renounce any desire for union with Cyprus. Turkey should renounce any claims on the island and withdraw some troops, the committee said.

Foreign Affairs Committee: Cyprus (HMSO £13.60).

## Yugoslavs try to uncork the genie of market forces

From Richard Bassett, Belgrade

Crisis is a word Yugoslavs have learned to live with. Along with inflation and "stabilization", the official euphemism for a general tightening of belts, it has become an inescapable fact of life since Marshall Tito's death seven years ago.

In Belgrade, as elsewhere in the country, Yugoslavs have learned to live with galloping inflation, frequent devaluations of their currency and, as a result, increasing restrictions on travel—and they have always rightly been proud of their freedom to travel compared with other communist countries.

Despite this, a strong and a "life goes on" attitude are more frequently encountered than profound disillusionment.

Seven years of political indecision has taught all Yugoslavs to treat their politicians with scepticism. Incomprehension can even be heard directed towards the Yugoslav Prime Minister, Mr Branko Mikulic, who has conspicuously failed to establish himself as a federal leader. The Serbian newspaper *Politika* recently criticized his vaunted policy of solving Yugoslav problems through "administrative intervention".

Mr Mikulic's attempts to justify this on the grounds that such intervention could release market forces has been greeted almost universally in characteristic Yugoslav fashion as some kind of bad joke.

Not surprisingly since March, when Mr Mikulic introduced controversial laws linking wages to productivity, an anti-government front has been gathering momentum. Traditionally, Belgrade has usually been seen as almost exclusively the result of unruly elements in the more prosperous republics of Croatia and Slovenia; increasingly, though, the political hierarchy of the other republics is becoming more critical.

A wave of strikes in Croatia, of which the last ended a few weeks ago, were, to the dismay of Belgrade, surprisingly tolerated by politicians in Zagreb, the Croatian capital.

The Croatian party leader, Mr Ante Markovic, believes the Government's economic schemes have been too hastily constructed. What is significant now, however, is that Mr Markovic, far from represent-

ing solely the animosity between Croats and Serbs, is actually being supported, not only by Slovene leaders in the most Western republic, but even by Serbs.

Serbian intellectuals and economists in recent months have been particularly scathing in their criticism of government policy, which they believe is inconsistent. "The way to stop a ship sinking is not to open all the portholes," one observed.

Government economists, however, set great store by a commission which last week recommended what have been hailed here as "revolutionary reforms".

These include the introduction of a stock exchange at the National Bank, an attempt not so much to woo foreign investors as to tap what Mr Mikulic refers to as "inner reserves". These are not the celebrated

● Intervention policy is treated as a bad joke ●

spiritual strengths of the Slavs but the \$8 billion that Yugoslavs are estimated to hold in foreign banks.

Critics of the Government point out that it is futile to introduce such capitalist ideas when the self-management and anti-privatization ideology of Tito's communism remains securely in place. Private enterprise is still stifled by Byzantine regulations administered by an antipathetic bureaucracy. It must be said, though, that Belgrade has developed a more positive attitude in this than the republics of the country.

In Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia and traditionally the country's most western and prosperous city, someone wanting to set up a privately-owned restaurant cannot do so anywhere near the town centre. Other restrictions on private initiative show that the ideological barriers erected in the country after the Second World War are still firmly present.

Until the Yugoslav Government addresses itself seriously to these problems, and heeds the calls from many intellectuals to examine more critically the entire machinery of communism and self-management, the crisis will persist, even though Belgrade, doubtless, will muddle through.

## Lagos delays return to democracy by 2 years

Lagos (Reuters) — Nigeria's military leaders have unveiled a detailed programme for a return to civilian rule, but have put back the date for the final handover to an elected civilian administration by two years to 1992.

The military Government of President Babangida, which came to power in a coup in 1983, had earlier promised to restore democracy by 1990.

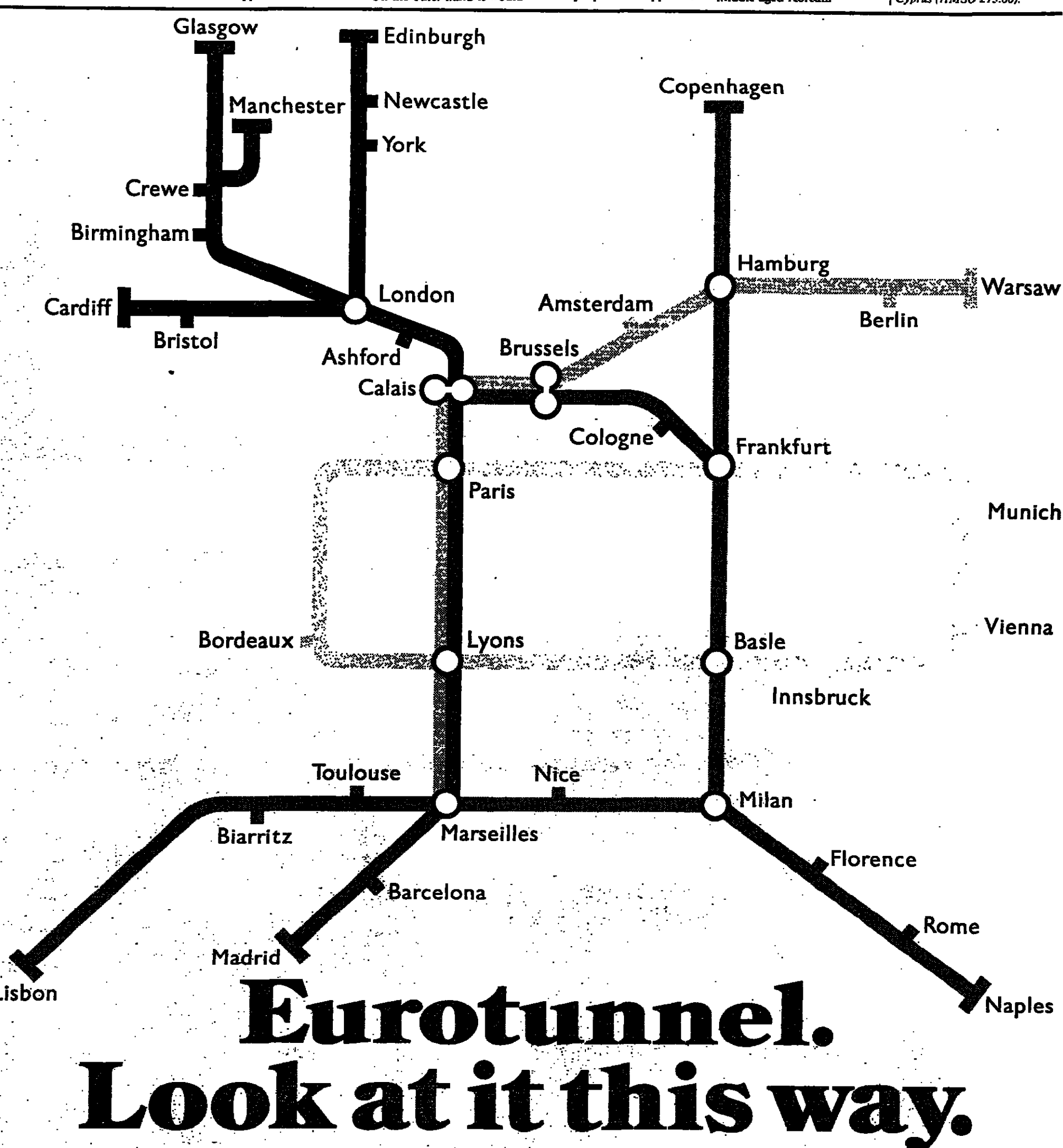
"The Government is aware of the disappointment this date (1992) will cause for self-seeking politicians," the President told the nation in a radio and television broadcast on Wednesday night, but added that the delay was necessary because serious issues still had to be tackled. "We shall not allow ourselves to be distracted or dissuaded in our

pursuit of our target."

The five-year political programme provides for non-party elections into local councils this year and promulgation of a new constitution and the lifting of the ban on politics in 1989.

President Babangida said two parties would be approved by the end of 1989 and elections into local councils on a party basis would be held the same year, followed by state elections in 1990.

In 1991, the Government would conduct a census, a difficult exercise in Nigeria because population plays a key role in power sharing. "We cannot run away from counting ourselves simply because the exercise easily gets politicized," President Babangida said.



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Linkage of cities on map does not necessarily imply direct connections.



## FOCUS

## A SPECIAL REPORT

Photographer: Bill Warhurst

# Winners in a belt and braces economy

Today the Prince of Wales, patron of *The Times*/Royal Institute of British Architects Community Enterprise Scheme, presents this year's awards at the RIBA in London.

CHARLES KNEVITT reports

The people who started out on a caravan site have produced a vigorous community that mixes traditional skills with hi-tech aids.

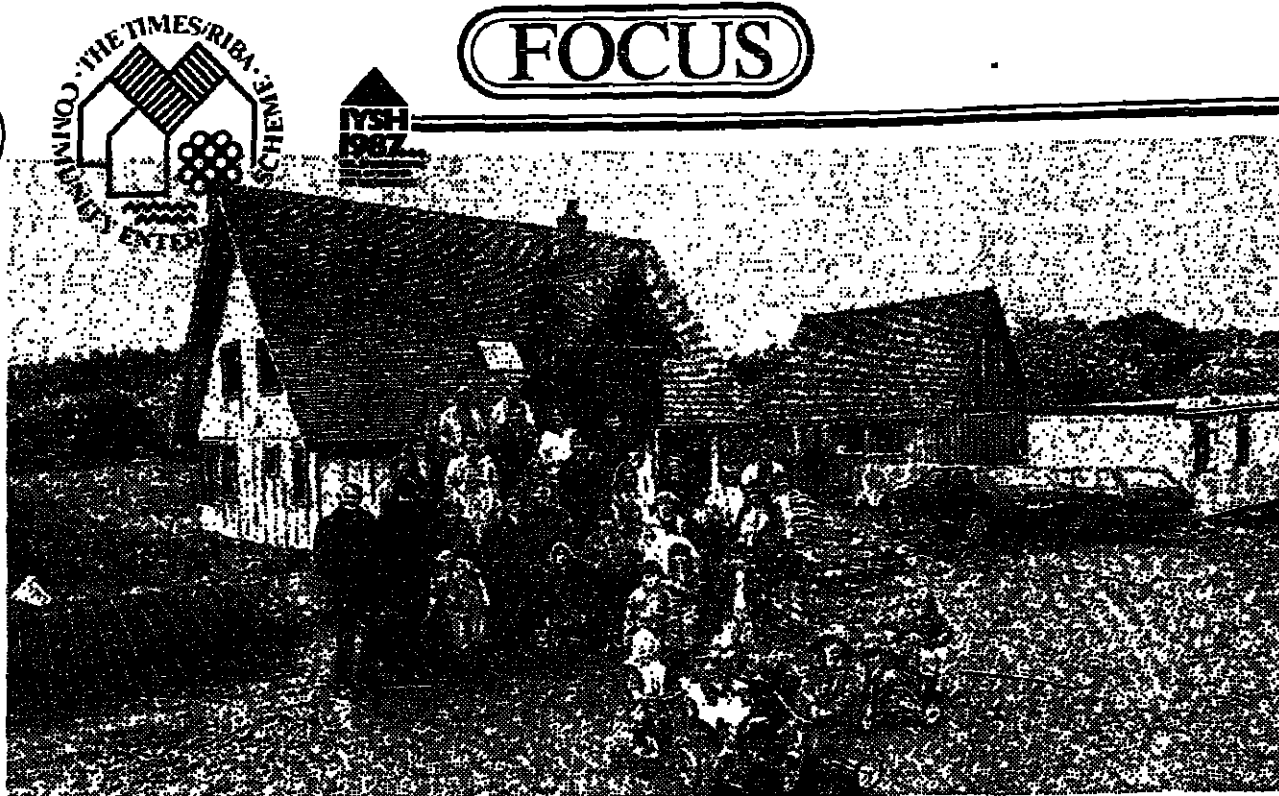
"A computer in the kitchen and a pig in the back yard" is the theory behind the Lightmoor New Community project at Telford, Shropshire, winner of this year's Charles Douglas-Home Award for the most outstanding entry. It receives £2,000 from the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation to further its work.

Dr Tony Gibson, the project's first chairman and the Town and Country Planning Association's development officer, says: "We're beginning to show what it takes to make a working neighbourhood, with its own

opportunities to make a living — partly or wholly home-based, hi-tech and low-tech. This is a belt-and-braces economy, custom-built to survive the unpredictable technological and social upheavals ahead."

The community members are working together as their own developers and labourers, making decisions about the layout of their homes and workshops and doing much of the construction work themselves. Every one of the 14 families starts and finishes to suit its own circumstances. Some of the workshops, allotments and livestock sheds are already in use, while several families are in temporary accommodation on site until their own homes are finished.

● The Community Enterprise Scheme is supported by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation and the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless 1987



Together in Telford: The award-winning Lightmoor New Community is custom-built for today, says Dr Tony Gibson, left

The project was initiated by the TCPA three years ago, after consultation with Telford Development Corporation, Wrekin District Council, Shropshire County Council and Dawley Hamlets Parish Council. It is lovingly putting 22 acres to new use, with the expert advice of Dr Gibson and council officers.

The Nationwide Building Society provided a group mortgage to cover most of the costs, from the purchase of the site (£22,500), infrastructure (just £55,000 because of self-help labour), and individual homes (between £10,550 and £27,000 each).

Every family has an equal share in the scheme, paying back its contribution either as part of a mortgage or as part of a rental scheme set up with the help of the Coventry Churches Housing Association, the Halifax Building Society and the Housing Corporation.

Those whose cash resources are strained, or who have a liking for manual work, can repay their share through "sweat equity", an American term meaning just that.

The assessors found the residents committed, keen,

hard-working, and "sold" on the community idea. They said: "We thought the idea imaginative, very bold, and yet it had the ring about it of being not only possible but a genuine pointer to future schemes."

The livelihood of many of the families will be home-based — keeping poultry, furniture-making, producing food, knitting and catering.

Dr Gibson says: "The three ingredients are land, people and money — marginal land which the commercial developers pass by, a mixture of people, different skills, temperaments and backgrounds, from 25 years old to granddads, some with jobs, some without."

"But they all have a common interest in allowing each other independence and privacy, and the will to work

together to decide on things that concern everyone; and the muscle power to turn the talk into action."

"These two, land and people, attract the money from outside investors; from the building societies who are running out of prime sites and see the point of investing in a neighbourhood that's self-built to last."

Staying power has been the other important ingredient, enabling the members to survive endless bureaucratic delays, and to learn as they go.

It all seems a long way since Brenda and David Cooksey, one icy winter, bought a second-hand caravan and moved in. Their presence was enough to tip the balance from talk to action. The children in the community volunteer to fetch and carry and dig; they

have mimicked their elders in building their own little dens, planting small gardens, planning their play area and running their own jumble sales to raise funds for disadvantaged groups elsewhere.

"It's nothing new," says Dr Gibson. "But you have to go back a couple of generations to the wartime blitz to find everyone taking such mutual dependence and reliance for granted."

Last year he gained a Community Enterprise Award for another TCPA project, in inner-city Birkenhead. The Prince of Wales said then: "We must cut great swathes through the cat's cradle of red tape which chokes this country from end to end." For Dr Gibson and his Lightmoor community, that message has an even greater urgency today.

## Rewards for elbow grease

By THE PRINCE OF WALES

The presentation of these awards for community enterprise demonstrates just how much is already being achieved by those who willingly accept responsibility for the social, physical and economic well-being of their neighbourhoods.

The community entrepreneurs, assisted by their professional advisers, are the unsung heroes of Britain's regeneration. They know better than anyone working at a distance what the real issues are, how they can and should be tackled, and the extent of what can be achieved when public, private and voluntary sectors work together in partnership.

We all have much to learn from those who commit themselves to improving the opportunities for better housing, teaching new skills and long-term jobs through the spirit of social enterprise.

When I presented these awards last year, I referred to the cat's cradle of red tape which chokes this country from end to end. The message which has come through from this year's award-winners is that much more still needs to be done.

Responsibility and resources must be devolved as far as possible to create a horizontal framework of control and accountability. The vertical hierarchy of the present system needs to be changed so that a more responsive environment can be created, in which the unique contribu-

tion of every individual is given the widest scope for effective, positive action.

Many of those who received awards in 1986 have since gone on to greater things — in Londonderry and the Galway Co-operative in Glasgow, for example.

What has struck me particularly about this year's winners is the success of local communities in raising resources for their own projects, and how a number have involved what the Americans call "sweat equity" — or what we more usually describe as physical labour or elbow grease.

This is best demonstrated in the Lightmoor New Community in Telford, which received the Charles Douglas-Home Award as the most outstanding entry this year.

The Lightmoor community managed to forge a working relationship between those who are often at loggerheads in a "Them and Us" situation. But their professional helpers remained firmly on top, not on top. This, to my mind, is the secret of the whole business — the appointment of "enablers" who can help local communities to work their way through the "cat's cradle of bureaucracy" and achieve the best possible solution to a particular local problem.

I urge everyone who is concerned about urban regeneration, as well as those most actively engaged in the task, to learn from the successes of this and the other projects being celebrated today.

## THE ASSESSORS

Dr Rod Hackney, president of the RIBA, chairman

Sir Andrew Derbyshire, RMJM (London) Ltd, deputy chairman

Charles Knevitt, *The Times*, secretary

Mrs Jessica Douglas-Home, *The Times*

Peter Gartland, *The Times*

Larry Hansen, CES Award winner, 1986

John Lane, architect

Richard Mills, Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation

Maureen Read, community organizer

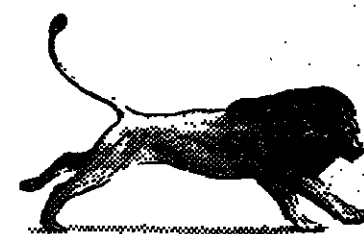
Cheryl St Clair, IYSH 1987

Tony Shillingford, Business in the Community

Patricia Tindale, RIBA Community Architecture Group

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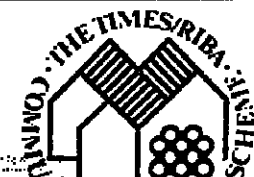
هكزامن الجھل



## COMMUNITY ENTERPRISE

## FOCUS

## هكذا من العمل



St John Project, Margate



The Abbey Project, Newry



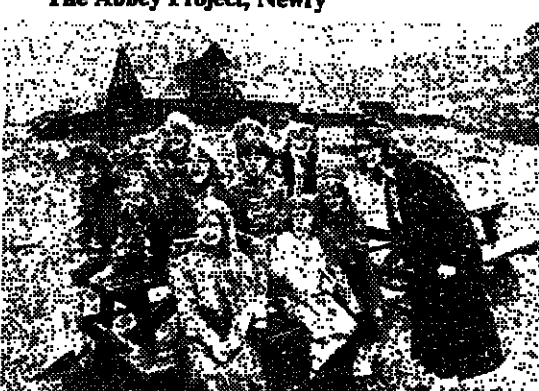
Lewisham Self-Build Housing Association



Shorefields Village, Liverpool



Knowle West Employment Venture



Court Hill Ridgeway Centre, Wantage



Ditton Fields Recreation Ground, Cambridge



Lumsdale Project, Matlock

**THE CHARLES DOUGLAS-HOME AWARD FOR THE MOST OUTSTANDING ENTRY:** The Lightmoor New Community Project, Telford, entered by the Town and Country Planning Association (£2,000 donated by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation).

**AWARDS:** The Lumsdale Project, Matlock, Derbyshire, by the Arkwright Society; Ditton Fields Recreation Ground, Cambridge, by the Ditton Fields Community Association; The Court Hill Ridgeway Centre, Wantage, by the Wantage, Oxfordshire, by the Trustees of the Court Hill Site; The Abbey Project, Newry, Co Down, by Newry and Mourne District Council; Knowle West Employment Venture, Bristol, by Knowle West Employment Venture; Lewisham Self-Build Housing Association, Phase II, Walter's Way, London, by the First Lewisham Self-Build Association; The St John Project, Margate, Kent, by the St John Trust; Shorefields Village, Liverpool, by James Wilkin Arts Centre. Each received £1,000 donated by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation.

**COMMENDATIONS:** Riverside Nurseries, Liverpool, by Riverside Nurseries Management Committee; Renovations of Communal Areas of Multi-Storey Flats, Keighley, by Parkwood Rise Tenants Association; The Black Swan Project, Frome, Somerset, by the Black Swan Guild; Bugsworth Basin Restoration, Derbyshire, by the Inland Waterways Protection Society; Star Brewery Workshops and Studios, Lewes, East Sussex, by Manor Eagle Ltd; Newry and District Gateway Club, by Newry and Mourne District Council; MACA Tenants' Association, Netherthorpe, Merseyside, by the MACA Tenants' Association; Lollis Music Workshops, Birmingham, by Lollis Music Workshops; Upon Tyne Arts Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne, by Newcastle Arts Centre; The Rowhead Village Centre, Colchester, Essex, by East Chelmsford Community Association; Old Customs House Project, South Shields, by The Arts and Live Music Association; Paddington Farm Trust, Gloucestershire, by Paddington Farm Trust; Northern Black Business Association, Manchester, by the Agency for Economic Development; Brixton Sheltered Street Scheme, London, by Brixton Sheltered Street Scheme; Taddington Wildlife Trail, Buxton, Derbyshire, by Taddington and Priestcliffe Parish Council; The Markfield Project, Tottenham, London, by Neil Thomson Associates; Tow Law Multi-Purpose Community Centre, County Durham, by Tow Law Community Association; Possil Housing Co-operative, Glasgow, by Possil Co-op; Patchwork Printing Technology, London, by Webb, Segar, Moorhouse, Architects.

**SPECIAL AWARD FOR HOUSING FOR THE HOMELESS** (operating by the Local Housing Council of Shelter for the Homeless 1987) **AWARDS:** None. **COMMENDATIONS:** Hull Homeless and Rootless Project, Hull, by Hull Homeless and Rootless Project; St Paul's Hostel for the Homeless, Worcester, by St Paul's Hostel for the Homeless. **HONOURABLE MENTIONS:** Di-rect Access Hostel for Single Homeless People, London, by London Borough of Islington Architects' Department.

## 'We must listen to these people'

Nine Awards, 10 Commendations and nine Honourable Mentions have been made this year in the second annual Community Enterprise Scheme, jointly sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institute of British Architects.

The purpose of the scheme is to encourage community involvement in the process of commissioning and managing buildings of all types, from community centres and managed workspaces, to housing and general environmental improvements.

Once again the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has donated £10,000 in prize money to assist the winners in furthering their projects.

To mark the United Nations International Year of Shelter for the Homeless 1987, there was a special category for housing for the homeless. No project met the highest standards required by the assessors, but two Commendations and one Honourable Mention were made.

The Charles Douglas-Home Award for the most outstanding entry has gone to the Lightmoor New Community project, Telford. It receives £2,000, a certificate and a plaque. Other Award-winners

receive £1,000, a certificate and a plaque.

Dr Rod Hackney, chairman of the scheme and, since July 1, president of the RIBA, said in welcoming the projects: "Local people must be encouraged to participate in deciding how their environment is shaped. They are the users, they know the problems in their areas, and their own solutions are often more practical than those imposed from outside. We cannot afford not to listen to them."

Projects were assessed by a team of architects, community leaders, housing specialists, a representative from business, one of last year's award winners and representatives of *The Times*.

The criteria were the extent of community involvement in initiation and development; the process by which the projects had reached their present stage; their value to the community; environmental quality; and future management and maintenance plans.

**Lumsdale Project, Matlock,** Derbyshire, entered by The Arkwright Society. Local residents and members of the Arkwright Society started the project, to preserve and enhance a group of ruined water mills, ponds and water courses in the heart of the Derbyshire Peak District, in 1979. The blacksmith's shop has been rebuilt, the pond restored and restocked with fish, and viewing areas are being created at various points, notably overlooking Lumsdale's fine waterfall.

Much of the work has been carried out by community programme labour and volunteers, keeping the cost down to just over £7,000. **Ditton Fields Recreation Ground, Cambridge,** entered by the Ditton Fields Community Association. Tenants formed a residents' association in 1984 and successfully lobbied the council to fund, in large part, the provision of an attractive play area that was once a dangerous eyesore on the residential estate. All residents were consulted about the plans, drawn up by Free Form Arts Trust, as well as the mothers and

toddlers' group, the youth club, the old age pensioners' club and the teenage design group. The first phase, nearing completion, is fenced with direct access from 77 neighbouring dwellings. Tenants raised £15,000 themselves towards the £85,000 cost.

The Court Hill Ridgeway Centre and Picnic Site, Wantage, Oxfordshire, entered by the Trustees of the Court Hill Site. Dr Dick Squires, a local GP, was the community entrepreneur behind plans to landscape an old chalk quarry, infilled with council refuse, and to restore five timber barns, dismantled, transported and then rebuilt from local farms, to provide youth hostel accommodation for 60 people, a field study centre and a picnic area for rambblers.

Dr Squires persuaded local people and businesses to part with goods, services and time and worked on some of the new joinery himself. Assisted by a community architect, Ted Hammond, and a master builder, Terry Carr, he involved potential users in the planning and design.

The Abbey Project, Newry, Co Down, entered by Newry and Mourne District Council. Clancy Abbey Development was formed in 1985 by the directors of a local youth training centre, to rescue the derelict abbey buildings, find a new home for the community workshop, provide a cultural centre and create employment. Sixty trainee workers, supplemented by skilled bricklayers, slaters, plumbers, plasterers and electricians, are employed, under the direction of local architects Smith and Fay. Although most of the £250,000 costs have been raised, the balance of £60,000 still needs to be met. The assessors hope this award will help the group in their task.

**Knowle West Employment Venture, Bristol,** entered by the Knowle West Employment Venture. Housed in an old school building, the project offers training opportunities up to nationally recognized certification standards to 50 unemployed adults. The main skill areas covered include catering, child care, bricklaying, plastering, furniture re-

novation, gardening, hair-dressing, office skills and motor engineering. Trainees are encouraged to start their own businesses or co-ops on leaving. The assessors said the project had paid "handsome dividends".

**Lewisham Self-Build Housing Association, Phase II, Walter's Way, London,** entered by the First Lewisham Self-Build Housing Association. Thirteen houses are being self-built by people from council waiting lists who have no previous building skills, using the architect Walter Segal's simple method of prefabricated timber construction. Experience has shown that anyone can master it, and one self-builder remarked: "No one can ever tell me that I can't do something, anything, ever again." The assessors said: "This scheme offers a unique and challenging opportunity to people on low incomes or unemployed to provide above average dwellings by their own efforts..."

The St John Trust Project, Margate, Kent, entered by the St John Trust. St John's School has been converted into 27 low-cost workshops to encourage local entrepreneurs to set up in business and provide special training for young people in both business and practical skills. The project has been supported by the local council, the Enterprise Agency of East Kent and the Manpower Services Commission. The assessors commented on the great potential of the project, "both in terms of providing a temporary cushion for budding entrepreneurs and in contributing towards the alleviation of unemployment."

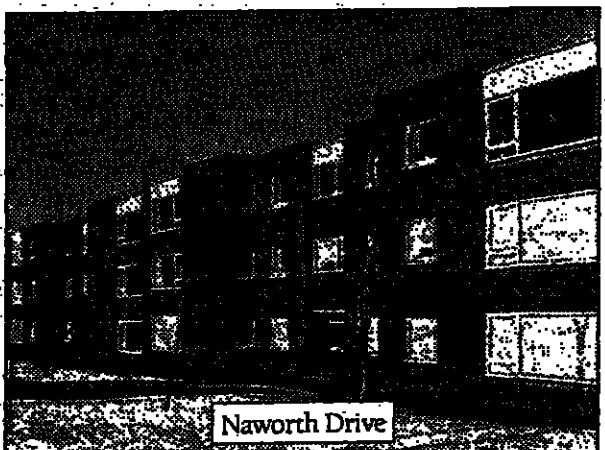
**Shorefields Village, Liverpool,** entered by James Wilkin Arts Centre. In 1982 four housewives living in rundown tenement flats decided to do something about their predicament. The Shorefields Housing Co-op, now comprising 46 families, have now commissioned and built new homes in Toxteth with Housing Corporation funding. The project was given an Honourable Mention last year and the assessors are delighted that it is now an Award-winner. They said: "It combines residents' initiatives, team effort and a visually attractive group of houses. This group of friendly but firm residents knew exactly what they wanted and got it."

Like all Chairmen of Housing Committees, Councillor Hugh White had a limited budget. Yet Newcastle City Council had to refurbish thousands of homes that had old and costly heating systems.

"Freezing flats, high fuel bills and severe condensation had created unbearable living conditions for our tenants; many of whom are elderly", Hugh White told us.

So Newcastle City Council approached North Eastern Electricity's Eric Coxall about the DEN 3 package.

Based on a new-style electric storage heating and water heating system, the DEN 3



Naworth Drive

package would be quick and economical to install. They wouldn't even have to rehouse the tenants while the work was carried out.

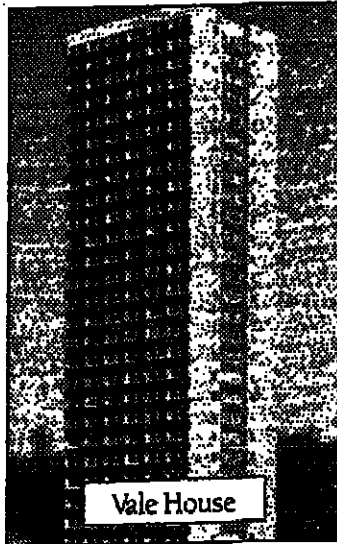
And since it makes the most of Economy 7

night time electricity — which is less than half price compared with today's standard domestic rate — it would also be economical to run.

But before they could convert the flats, they had to convert the tenants.

As Hugh White remembers, "There was a lot of scepticism about electric heating but we managed to prove its worth".

"We set up a show flat so the tenants could see the benefits of Economy 7 for themselves", Eric Coxall explained. "And attitudes gradually changed".



Vale House

## When Hugh White became involved with DEN 3, it wasn't only high-rise flats that were converted.



Eric Coxall  
Energy Marketing Engineer  
North Eastern Electricity Board

Councillor Hugh White  
Chairman of Newcastle's Housing Committee

The rest, as they say, is history.

To date, Newcastle's DEN 3 package has

brought warmth and comfort to well over 3,000 households. As well as virtually eliminating any condensation and drastically cutting heating bills.

In fact now, many tenants are finding their total energy costs are working out to as little as £5 per week.

And at a cost of around £2,300 per flat using the DEN 3 package, Newcastle City Council feel this was money well spent.

"DEN 3 is proving that electricity really can do the job", says Hugh White happily.

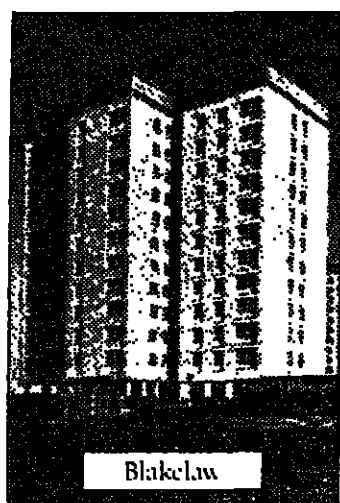
And the tenants' reaction?

Eric Coxall tells us, "They're very happy. They've got well heated homes with affordable running costs — and who can argue with that?"

"We've had some nice 'thankyou letters', adds Hugh White. "And you don't get those very often".

His advice to other local authorities and housing associations with similar problems was simple:

"Come and see what we've done. Or better still, ask the tenants!"



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## SPECTRUM

## Street that splits the difference

The row over rates versus poll tax runs straight down the middle of Platts Lane, a leafy road that divides two boroughs, one blue and one red. Andrew Lycett went there to meet the winners and losers in a street that is paved with local tax anomalies

A single road in north London provides a graphic illustration of how the "community charge" will affect all of us after its introduction in 1990. It is an area where estate agents are fond of describing the less-desirable properties to the west of Hampstead Heath as "detached house in Hampstead - Barnet rates".

Now they will have to get used to saying "poll tax" instead of "rates". The Government intends to substitute the current tax on property - the rates - with one on all people over 18, a community charge known as the "poll tax" to everyone except Whitehall.

Michael Howard, the minister responsible at the Department of the Environment, is convinced the change will make for a fairer and more accountable system of local government finance. "The new tax" will encourage accountability," he says. "Every voter will have a direct stake in the financial decisions of his or her local council. High spending councils will no longer be able to increase the rates year after year, while relying on the votes of those who pay nothing towards the cost of local services."

The residents of Platts Lane, an attractive, leafy thoroughfare which winds down from Hampstead Heath to the Finchley Road, will need a lot of convincing. This will need to be considered to be a Tory stronghold. A fairly modest detached Edwardian house sells for £350,000, a larger six or seven bedroom version costs £500,000. It is not even an area of great social variety. It has no large families with low incomes and two or

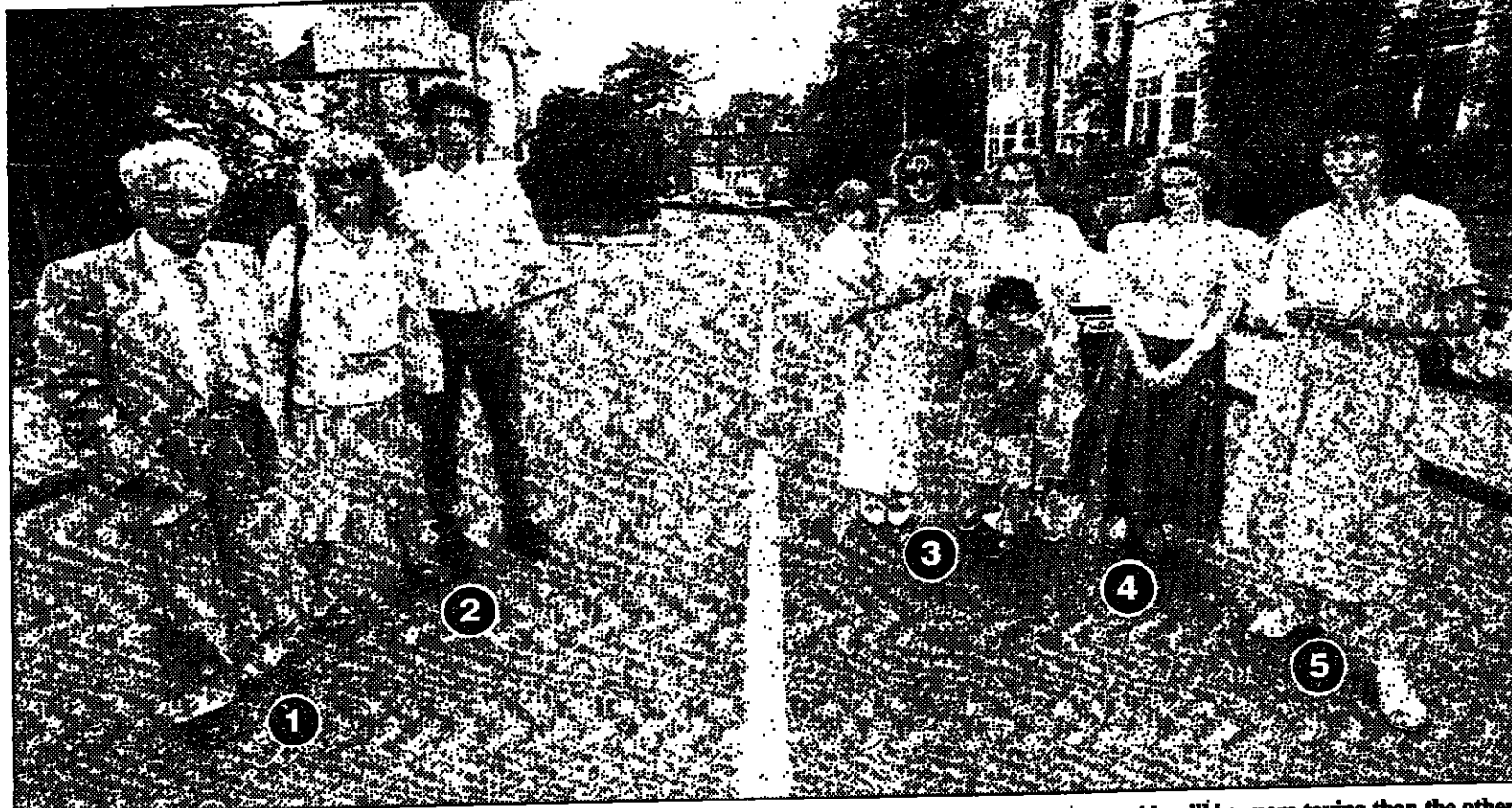
more children over 18 who are unemployed - the category identified as most likely to suffer under the new tax.

Nevertheless at number 46, Eric Phillips, a retired civil servant who ended his career as secretary of the Monopolies Commission, says, "It is absolutely barbaric to introduce a poll tax. There is no justification for it whatsoever."

What makes Platts Lane interesting is that one side of the road (the east) is in Camden, the other in Barnet. It would be difficult to find two more contrasting boroughs cheek by jowl anywhere else in Britain. Camden is Socialist. Its high-spending housing and social services have landed its rate-payers with the steepest average rate bill per household in the country (£843 in 1987/8).

Residents in council houses and on social security have usually escaped having to contribute to the budget, which has been disproportionately financed by the prosperous but unemployed shops and businesses in the south of the borough, around Tottenham Court Road. By bringing those council house dwellers into the local government tax net, the Tories hope to force them to vote out their extravagant councils. It is no surprise that the proposed poll tax in Camden (£782) is also the highest in the country.

Barnet is very different. It is Outer rather than Inner London, a suburban Tory borough, with higher rates than might be expected because it has few businesses to take up the budgetary excess. It has priorities like musical scores in its libraries (much appreciated by the



Win some, lose some: residents of Platts Lane, one street in two boroughs, contemplate life after rates, when one side will be more taxing than the other

CAMDEN		BARNET	
Borough average rate: £843	Average poll tax: £782	Borough average rate: £655	Average poll tax: £222
1. Eric Phillips Number 46 Rates: £1,937 Poll tax: £1,546 Household: two adults	2. Esther Fletcher/ Richard Mauger Number 38 Rates: £2,260 Poll tax: £3,913 Household: five adults	3. Caroline Torel (holding daughter Alegra), with Nathalie (au pair) and son Adam Number 87 Rates: £1,900 Poll tax: £666 Household: three adults	4. Veronica Ford Number 85 Rates: £1,493 Poll tax: £444 Household: two adults
		5. Nicola Leusey Number 81 Rates: £951 Poll tax: £666 Household: three adults	

Leusey family, the musicians at number 81). Its residents stand to gain from a low community charge.

On both sides of Platts Lane, given the large houses (which currently mean high rates), the small families and the social mix, most households stand to gain from the change. The obvious exception is number 38 where, following the departure of their own children, Professor Vary and his wife Cicely have turned the top floor of their house into a two bedroomed flat. This is shared by Esther

Fletcher, a research technician at Hammersmith Hospital, her boyfriend Richard Mauger and his brother Gabriel.

These young people pay £500 a month for their flat - cheap for the area. They do not know exactly how much of this comprises the rates element. But conventionally it would be a third of the rates for the whole house, meaning around £750, or £63 per month, or £252 a year each, significantly less than the £782 they will each be expected to pay in poll tax. It is not clear

whether they will pay this directly. It seems not. Their flat is not self-contained. Therefore it will be up to the Vareys to fill in their tenants' canvass form and collect their poll tax from them. This will inevitably mean a rent rise for the three. Otherwise the Vareys themselves will see their community charge rising to £3,910, compared with rates of £2,260 at the moment.

Mrs Vary says correctly that the proposed new tax will act as a disincentive to people like her wishing to rent out a top floor flat. (Equally, it may encourage elderly single people to stay on in large unmanageable houses when they should move.) Her husband, the principal of Westfield College down the road, denies any knowledge of the community charge.

He is not alone in having but a hazy idea of what the tax is all about. As I moved from house to house I was frequently asked how it would work. "Do you pay in one lump sum or in instalments?" asked Esther Fletcher at number 38. "It would be crippling to me if I had to pay in one

lump sum." (The DOE says that whereas rates are charged in full and you can opt to pay in 10 equal parts, the poll tax will operate the other way round - you will be required to pay in instalments, but your authority may accept a single contribution if you wish.)

Over the street at number 81 in Barnet, musician Nicola Leusey is concerned whether the poll tax will affect her son Sebastian's eligibility for a student grant. Now 18, he goes up to university next year. That means his parents are liable to declare him for poll

tax. The Government is undecided whether it will require them to register him every time he comes home on holidays and deregister him when he returns to his studies. As for the grant, education will remain the responsibility of an Outer London authority like Barnet, which will continue to provide fees and subsistence for students like Sebastian.

Just up the road at number 87 housewife Caroline Torel lives in a modern house, which explains why she pays £1,900 in rates - a high figure for Barnet. Her concern is whether she will have to contribute for her au pair, Nathalie, from France. The answer seems yes. Mrs Torel uses Camden's facilities rather more than Barnet's. "I tend to go in that direction. It's where the children's schools are."

A number 85 investment banker David Lee, from Singapore, is converting his newly-acquired house with his wife, a decorator. Part of their land is actually in Camden, which has led to problems with that council. Not surprisingly, the Lees have elected to pay their rates to Barnet. Mrs Lee tells of encounters with Camden officials "snooping around to measure the space we've taken".

Esther Fletcher, the tenant at number 38, voices a widespread doubt about the tax: "It would cost a tremendous amount administratively to collect. That is a charge which will fall back on the taxpayer."

A small but growing number of Tory backbenchers such as Sir George Young, Timothy Reison and Michael Heseltine worry that the charge lost their party votes in the general election in Scotland, where it is further advanced. Sir George Young says there will be 8.3 million losers from the change in 1990. He believes they will blame the Government rather than their councils for having to pay an increased charge - hardly the object of the exercise. "This is the one issue that could lose us the next general election if we don't play it right," he argues.

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Heida rattle, bought for £35,200 in 1976

## BR lets the museums take the strain

The fabulous art collection owned by British Rail's pension fund is to be sold. The works are worth at least £120 million, but British galleries will be the losers, Geraldine Norman reports

No dispersal of works of art on the scale now contemplated by the British Rail pension fund has been undertaken since the collection cost just over £40 million to acquire in the 1970s and is now probably worth upwards of £120 million. It is catalogued under 2,000 reference numbers, but some of those numbers refer to entire collections, so the actual quantity of pieces for sale is very much greater. It is like putting a whole museum on the block.

After the auction of its collection of Old Master prints at Sotheby's on Monday for £2 million - it had cost £641,000 - Maurice Stonefrost, the pension fund's chief executive, revealed that his trustees had decided to sell the lot. "We are not in a rush," he stressed. They appear to be thinking in terms of up to 10 years.

A large proportion of the collection is on loan to museums in England. The dispersal will cause both heritage problems and much heart-searching in museum circles as they see loans disappear which cannot be properly categorized as "British".

The British Museum, for instance, has a majestic Limoges enamelled casket on loan which scholars believe was commissioned by Peterborough Abbey in the 1190s to contain the relics of St Thomas a Becket. It cost the fund £420,000 at Sotheby's in 1979. What price must the museum pay if it is to show



In the collection: a Tiepolo sketch and, right, a Vincennes porcelain/ormolu clock

the rail pensioners a proper return on their money?

The National Gallery of Scotland has a Van Dyck sketch of Charles I's two daughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Anne on loan as well as a Procaccini "Madonna and Child" which belonged either to Charles I or his brother, Prince Henry.

But perhaps Scotland will be even sadder to lose the ravishing early Renoir of a couple walking in a wood, entitled "La Promenade".

The National Gallery in London has three pictures on loan, a Tiepolo sketch for a ceiling decoration, a Chardin still life and a mythological

scene on which Rubens collaborated with Jan Brueghel. The only British Rail treasure currently on view at the Tate is a Matisse bronze.

But the Victoria & Albert has a very large quantity, running through furniture, silver, porcelain and sculpture. It has a marble bust of Benjamin Franklin by Houdon, which will no doubt be off to America, and a Blue Period drawing by Picasso which no British collection could afford.

The Doncaster Museum and Art Gallery will be the hardest hit, since its European art gallery is largely stocked with British Rail treasures and

may have to close. There are some 28 Old Master paintings, mostly Dutch and Flemish. It also has 17th century English and Continental silver, furniture and porcelain. In all, 37 institutions nationwide have works of art on loan from British Rail.

American museums have also taken loans, including the Getty, Detroit and Dallas - where the bulk of the Chinese ceramics and works of art are housed. Detroit has the controversial third century BC Greek bronze statue of a man, which cost the fund £500,000, and is claimed to have been smuggled out of Italy. The fund says it came from Alexandria.

British Rail started investing in late 1974, but by 1977 it became clear that it would have to build a museum if it went on and the decision was taken to close the art portfolio after an expenditure of £40 million. The collection was complete by 1980 apart from a few sales and reinvestments.

Sotheby's acted as the fund's investment advisers, but the curator that they transferred from their staff to British Rail's, Annamaria Edelstein, frequently ignored their advice. Hers was the selective eye and the flair behind the collection. If it proves a good investment she should get the credit.

To judge by present indications, the record will be respectable, but not sensational. The Old Master prints earned just under three times their cost price (allowing for Sotheby's commission), equivalent to 3 per cent per annum in real terms, after discounting inflation. This is not currently a fashionable field and other collections could do better.

The investment strategy was to form separate collections in a number of different areas. In money terms there are six principal ones. Old Master paintings, Impressionists, Chinese works of art, antiquities and European works, of art - enamels, ivories, sculptures - from the medieval period to the 18th century. These are all strong markets, which is good news for the rail pensioners but bad news for Britain's museums.

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## THE TIMES SATURDAY

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11 Melted together (5)  
12 Well known person (9,4)  
15 Geminus opera (5)  
16 William Tell opera composer (7)  
20 Become pregnant (8)  
21 Blackhorn (4)  
22 Tablet writing tool (6)  
23 Lapwing (6)

DOWN  
1 Samson's mistress (7)  
2 Not heavy (5)  
3 Force (5)  
4 Location (4)  
5 Upper Oder basin area (7)  
6 Sharp, caustic (5)  
10 Apply diligently (5)  
11 Withers (5)  
13 Inexplicable (7)  
14 Obvious (7)  
15 Unchallenged evil (7)  
17 Having an edge (3-2)  
18 Relative by marriage (2-3)  
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## THE TIMES DIARY

### The taxman fumeth

Oh dear. The listening bank has done it again. The ever-sensitive members of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation are up in arms over a Midland Bank ad which portrayed taxmen as wrinkled, miserable, grumpy old men and which says that, while you can't squeeze blood out of a stone, you can squeeze tears out of the taxman. So irate are the Revenue staff that their general secretary, Tony Christopher, has written a letter of complaint to Sir Christopher "Kit" McMahon, the bank's new chairman, and has referred the matter to the Advertising Standards Authority. He told McMahon: "Aside from the silliness of the photograph and the pejorative text, the average 'taxman' is not a middle-aged man in a pin-striped suit but a woman in her twenties earning between £100 and £140 a week. Music hall advertisements like this are really most unhelpful — an apparent reference to the federation's drive to promote a more positive image of Revenue staff as public servants. The letter, sent three days ago, has yet to reach McMahon — because of the recent strike by those other public servants, the postmen."

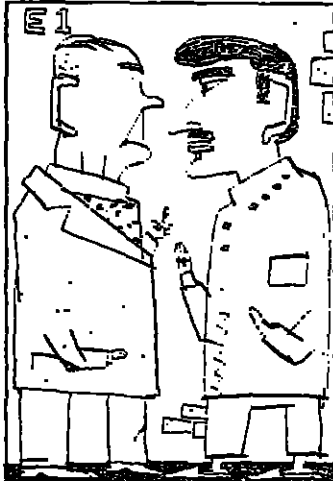
### Bad light . . .

Hyperactive Colin Moynihan, the new Sports Minister, is upsetting the old routines at the DOE. True to form, he has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the job and one day last week was at his desk at Marsham Street till 2.30 am. On departure he found the doors locked and was able to leave the building only after rousing a security guard. The following day, when he left at 10 am, the guard, standing to attention, wished him a cheery goodnight. I gather that checks are now being made on Moynihan's office at half-hourly intervals each night.

### Driving seat

Lord Ezra, former chairman of British Coal and resident of Eaton Terrace, has taken up the cudgels on behalf of his fellow Belgavia householders who, he claims, are getting restive and disillusioned about the number of buses and coaches from Victoria roaring past their Georgian homes. His plan is simple: he wants to have the bus station moved elsewhere and describes the residents as "the forgotten people" in the rush for deregulation of the coach companies. Perhaps Arthur Scargill could be persuaded to lead miners in a solidarity march in support of their old boss.

BARRY FANTONI



"One reason I won't wash the hand he shook is we don't have running water"

### Unwelcome

There's gratitude for you. The Committee for a Free Britain, which ran controversial anti-Labour party ads during the election campaign, has been thwarted in its attempt to put a self-publicising ad in a brochure for tonight's Conservative Party summer ball. The committee was approached by the souvenir's publishers who were selling space to raise money for charity. After agreeing to place a full-page ad, committee members were astonished to learn that Conservative Central Office said it was too late for inclusion. Sour grapes? The committee's newspaper campaign in June which showed "normal" people affected — and appalled by Labour's more extreme policies — probably had more impact than Central Office's own efforts. Labour thought so, at any rate; it went to court unsuccessfully to try and stop the campaign.

● Commuters on the 7.55pm night Waterloo to Woking last night enjoyed the hospitality of a regular at the bar who was celebrating his retirement. His occupation: barrister's clerk. His age: 38.

### Gravitas

Why was Sir Brian Riv, who is leaving the Mincop charity this winter, lunching at the Travellers' Club this week with Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall, former Chief of the Defence Staff? Could it be that Bramall, now Lord Lieutenant of Greater London, is engaging Riv as one of his deputies and that the old rouser-dropper is about to join the line-ups of dignitaries who greet VIP visitors? Yes, I am told, exactly that.

PHS

The search is on for an elusive band: Friends of the Poll Tax. If you know of any, Mrs Thatcher would welcome their addresses. But don't start looking among fellow ministers. There has probably never been a major item in a legislative programme with so few government supporters as this proposed tax.

Some ministers have been to the Tory whips already to express their distaste and to urge concessions. Trawl the Tory think tanks for intellectual support and you trawl virtually in vain. Despite that 101 majority, the whips are already saying that getting the bill through the Commons could be touch and go.

One rising star told me: "Of course we have to reform the rating system, but any new tax must surely be related to the ability to pay. This is a dearth of policy." And a senior party figure said: "It cannot be right that I will pay the same on my expensive house as the chap in a council house down the road."

Naturally the voices heard in the open are those of former ministers rather than those now in office. But the message behind the cupped hand is precisely the same. Timothy Raison, a former environment minister, warns that the poll tax is likely to prove inequitable and a nightmare to collect: people move, but houses don't. Sir Barney Hayhoe, now a backbencher again, says: "When I was a Treasury minister we examined this whole question and judged it was not a fairer tax. I stand by that conclusion."

Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, who demonstrated the sensitivity of his political antennae during

## Head-shaking, but poll tax is here to stay

by Robin Oakley

Political Editor

the election, like the tax no more, but cannot say so. He has ensured, however, that his colleagues know that the Treasury has produced a series of studies opposing the tax.

Michael Heseltine confirms that he twice advised the Cabinet when he was Environment Secretary against introducing a poll tax and that his advice was accepted. He added: "I have not yet seen any reason to change my mind, and I shall listen to the reasons of ministers why they have changed theirs."

Lord Whitelaw, Sir Geoffrey Howe, George Younger, Peter Walker, Norman Fowler and Cecil Parkinson were all, for varying periods, in the Cabinet alongside Heseltine. None has exactly rushed to detail what blinding light they encountered on the road to Damascus.

Walker and Parkinson may be some distance apart on the Tory spectrum, but neither likes the poll tax. Lord Young, the new Industry Secretary and inner-city supremo, is among those supporting the call

for a safety net to cushion the impact of the tax on Londoners during the transitional period. Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, has his reservations.

So who are the Cabinet enthusiasts? Mrs Thatcher, of course, is one. She has been determined to "do something about the rates" since pledging the Tory party to do so back in 1974. In the last parliament she had to make do with abolition of the GLC as a consolation prize and will no longer take no for an answer. Nicholas Ridley, the Environment Secretary, is another. But though his predecessor, Kenneth Baker, was the man in charge when the idea — then called a residents' tax — was officially, a community charge — Baker made clear his feelings by ensuring the longest possible consultations period, giving him time to move to pastures new before it came to legislation.

The only other strong supporter is Malcolm Rifkind, the Scottish Secretary, who was responsible for

the Scottish poll tax legislation just before the election. One minister, recalling the Tories' 11 lost seats in Scotland, which the legislation was supposed to safeguard, sourly remarked: "He is in the position of a fox with no tail running around telling the rest of us how we should cut our tails off as well."

If a Cabinet vote were to be taken today on the merits of the question, the poll tax would not get through. But after an election in which it was an emphatic manifesto commitment, there will be no such vote.

Ridley and his Minister of State, Michael Howard, are trying to frighten off Conservative doubters by saying that if the poll tax does not go through, the government will have to insist on a revaluation of domestic property, with even more dire effects on suburban Tory voters. But the whips are already promising protesters that things will not be as dire as they now appear and that Ridley and Howard will have to make concessions.

There is great pressure for rates reform to incorporate some element of ability to pay. Ridley will almost certainly be forced like some safety-netting of areas like London, and into a longer transitional period before the poll tax becomes payable. But some ministers believe that things are likely to get so bad before the bill is through that the government may be driven to transfer the financing of education from local to central government. This would greatly reduce the sums required to be raised locally and so lessen the impact of what is likely to prove a highly unpopular tax.

Paul Boateng, a Labour newcomer to the Commons, winds up our series on the Tory legislative programme with an appeal for greater equity both at home and abroad

## Real freedom all round

I had a dream. I had written the Queen's Speech but couldn't get it to her in time. My wife had lost her hair; the children were playing the youngest wouldn't settle; the eldest had locked herself in the airing cupboard; my collar stud broke, and I missed the 11 o'clock deadline.

But here is what it would have said and why:

The government would stand fully by its obligations to the Nato alliance, sustaining Britain's contribution to western defence by reinforcing our armies on the Rhine, strengthening our conventional forces and playing a full part in working for the establishment of a nuclear-free Europe. The obsolete Polaris nuclear submarine missile system would be decommissioned and Trident cancelled.

Negotiations would secure the removal of United States nuclear bases from Britain and the repatriation of cruise missiles. Having renounced the use of nuclear weapons, the government would work with the non-nuclear majority of its Nato allies for a no-first-use strategy by the alliance, and worldwide nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

This remains a supportable defence option for Britain as it approaches the next century. As well as responding to the moral imperative in the face of the nuclear abomination, it is perfectly consistent with a responsible defence policy within our means, and within the alliance.

The loss of Britain's moral authority in the world, and a decline in our influence in the Commonwealth, is one of the saddest features of Mrs Thatcher's strident and intransigent conduct of foreign affairs.

The government, therefore, would play an active and leading role in the council of the United Nations and work to restore our influence in the Commonwealth, seeking an end to apartheid in South Africa, and the rapid advance of Namibia to independence. It would direct all its efforts at avoiding a race war in South Africa, especially by the implementation in the UN of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. It would also provide the liberation movements with the legal, medical and humanitarian aid.

In addition the government should develop its aid programme and take urgent steps to avoid a deepening of the indebtedness of the countries of the Southern Hemisphere to the industrialized nations of the North.

The North-South crisis in world development is likely to dominate the last decade of the 20th century.



The history of Britain and the Commonwealth puts this country in a unique position to understand and contribute to its resolution. The enthusiasm and commitment of the public to Band Aid and its spin-offs is a clear example of public concern. The government would start by meeting the United Nations aid target of 0.7 per cent of GNP. The emphasis should be more on appropriate technology and food production than on stimulating Britain's exports. The grotesque burden of debt borne by the South threatens not only its own development, but the stability of the world banking system. Unless this problem is resolved, the effects will be felt at home.

I would also want to see a programme designed to stimulate growth in the economy, and to reduce as a matter of priority the level of unemployment. To this end, taking due account of the need to keep inflation at an acceptable level, the government would reflate the economy with a programme of enhanced public spending, with special attention to the need to eliminate family poverty and to restore the economic infrastructure of the nation. A cut in the number of registered unemployed by a million in two years is a modest enough target.

The government would introduce a British investment bank to provide money for long-term investment which the City fails to provide. It would also create a new

public holding company, British Enterprise, to invest in strategic sectors of the economy, and to promote industrial modernization so that we can begin to match our competitors in Europe in the emphasis they put on research. The importance of developing a long-term strategy for investment and growth involving the public and private sectors with the trade unions is clear. Hence the need for a national economic summit.

Local government faces virtual extinction in the Thatcher third term. Staff and councillors are demoralized and local authority finances exist in a permanent state of crisis. Local government should empower communities to develop their full potential, rather than close their options down.

Therefore, the government would introduce measures to enhance it and the right of local people to determine spending levels and priorities within their area. Measures would be introduced to devolve powers to a constituent assembly in Scotland, and to restore a directly elected strategic authority for London with wide powers to include the police authority. The government should also seek to promote the efficient delivery of services by local authorities, and to maintain the minimum standards of statutory provisions.

To solve Britain's housing crisis steps would be taken to encourage the building of homes for sale and

to let, and support a major programme of housing repair and rehabilitation.

Our country is in the grip of the greatest housing crisis since the war. It is largely self-inflicted.

Frau Thatcher, not Herr Goering, is to blame for this, and not a Bevan or even a Macmillan in sight to clear up the mess. Once more the tired and discredited nostrum of market forces, this time in the guise of the private rented sector, is trotted out to fill the breach left by lack of a properly resourced policy. Housing co-ops, housing associations, owner occupancy, local authorities, all of these have a role to play.

A well-funded housing programme makes economic as well as social sense, so the government would restore the £7.700 million cut in the housing investment programme. The government would also reverse the decline in nursery education over the past eight years. Local authorities should be supported by the necessary resources, and then required by law to make provision for three and four-year-olds.

We cannot afford to be complacent about educational standards or the opportunities available to working-class children, particularly in the inner cities. A flexible, but clear core curriculum agreed at a national level, and a school standards council as a means of monitoring standards and encouraging good practice will all have a role to play.

An integrated, high quality foundation programme would guarantee every 16-year-old at least two years of education, training and work experience to meet their individual needs. I would also want to see a bundle of measures to ensure freedom of information, to repeal Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act, to repeal the Prevention of Terrorism Act, and to ease the burden of gas and electricity standing charges on pensioners.

On nationality and immigration, the government would repeal existing legislation and introduce bills which do not discriminate in law between people on grounds of their race. In the interim, steps would be taken to accelerate the processing of the entry of those who have the right to enter Britain under existing law, and to remove injustice and delay in administrative procedure.

It is now the alarm bell rings. My son Benjamin jumps on my stomach. It was only a dream, although 10,029,944 people voted for it. Not enough! Not nearly enough! The nightmare begins.

The author is Labour MP for Brent South.

## Putting sex in perspective

John Rae

The Department of Education and Science is preparing a sex education circular to help schools to interpret the Education Act No 2 1986. In particular the circular will have to address itself to the wording that requires headteachers to ensure that sex education "is given in such a manner as to encourage the pupils to have due regard to moral considerations and the value of family life".

It is better that this wording is left in than out because it provides a point of reference for teachers and parents who might be tempted to leave moral consideration on one side. But the wording raises a problem that a departmental circular is unlikely to solve. What moral considerations did MPs have in mind?

The most important question of sexual morality for the young and their parents is that of pre-marital sex. The advent of Aids also makes it an urgent question. This is the issue on which teachers will be challenged. If "moral considerations" means anything it means facing up to the moral implications of pre-marital sex.

Yet this is the one aspect of sexual ethics on which adults are most reluctant to state their opinion. No doubt many have been trapped by their tacit acceptance of their children's pre-marital sex. The attitude of the Church of England is typically unconvincing. In 1983, before public concern over the spread of Aids, its Board of Social Responsibility published *Foreword to Marriage*, which put the case for marriage but nowhere suggested that pre-marital sex might be immoral.

In 1986, the same board reacted to Aids with the statement: "It is the teaching of the church that all individuals should practice chastity before . . . marriage. To be chaste means to abstain from all immoral sexual intercourse."

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that without Aids the Church of England would not have had the courage to say anything about pre-marital sex.

The Roman Catholic Church did not require Aids to strengthen its already uncompromising statement on pre-marital sex: "Every genuine contact must be within the framework of marriage" is about as far from Anglican timidity as you can get.

The young reject the teaching of both churches. The International Centre for Child Studies has made a detailed analysis of the behaviour and attitudes of all children born in Britain in one week in 1970. Last year, aged 16, those young people were asked their opinion on pre-marital sex. Only 10 per cent of boys and 13 per cent of girls thought that it was wrong to have sexual experience before marriage.

So pre-marital sex is condemned by the leading churches, although most young people do not regard it as wrong; most parents remain silent, and society now requires teachers to encourage pupils to have regard to the moral considerations involved in sexual behaviour.

however . . . Henry Stanhope

## Unidentified sighing object

A British Airways crew has reported seeing a "mystery flying object" over Russia, and the man who runs London's UFO Centre was recently quoted as saying that one in seven of our fellow countrymen has now encountered one, including two people who saw one flying over Wimbledon.

Well, whatever the experience of that 8 million or so, I do not believe in UFOs any more than in ghosts or the Loch Ness monster. Many keep an open mind on these matters, but I don't. My mind is totally and irrevocably closed.

I would not believe in UFOs even if a spaceship landed on our lawn and a lot of little green men leapt out, uttering strange oaths and brandishing ray guns. I would assume it was a stunt in aid of the local Sea Scouts and give them 50p to go away. "Just watch the hydrangeas as you take off!"

What I can never understand about such visitors is why they don't come here more often — and why they haven't risked a public landing. Moonmen, if there were any, would surely have thought on similar lines as Earthmen about Sputniks. But then Apollo landed peacefully in the early hours of the morning, while half the people at home watched on television (I remember eating a bowl of cornflakes at the time, in a British demonstration of *sang-froid*). I find it hard to believe that the astronauts of Zircron-3 could be more pusillanimous than ours.

The same applies to the Loch Ness monster and still more so to ghosts. I spent many hours one summer long ago scanning the choppy waters of that famous lake for the slightest sign of scales and dripping fins. Needless to say . . .

And as for ghosts — if they are supposed to represent perturbed spirits, every churchyard should be full of them as well as half our roads. And why should they look like a set of nuns from *The Sound of Music*? No, ghosts should come in dozens or not at all and should wear striped pyjamas or twin-sets and pinafores like everyone else.

Nor can I see why they have to walk at night or appear in thunderstorms on lonely moors. Why shouldn't they crowd the beaches

There are those who hope that Aids, like the 7th Cavalry, will ride to the rescue of the confused and beleaguered adults. Aids will certainly make the young more cautious; but it will not bring them round to the Christian view of pre-marital sex. For parents and teachers, the moral dilemma will remain. What attitude do we adopt to pre-marital sex? We surely do not intend to have that question answered for us by a departmental circular.

I am not suggesting that there should or could be a party line, but that adults should discuss more openly the moral question they are expecting teachers to handle. It would be interesting to put a direct question to all the parents who are prominent in public life, including MPs, bishops and headteachers: "What answer would you or did you give a son or daughter who asked about the rights and wrongs of sexual experience before marriage?"

Would there be a consensus, and if so would it support the preaching of the church or the practice of the young?

My own answer is that I do not believe that pre-marital sex is necessarily immoral, but that it becomes immoral if one partner is exploiting the emotions of the other, if effective precautions are not taken against conception, or if the relationship is not based on mutual respect and affection.

It is time for adults to be less cowardly and ambivalent on this issue. We will not all agree but at least our open discussions will help teachers and parents to identify the moral considerations they should try to put across.

It would also help teachers and parents to talk to each other about the problem. At the moment there is scant dialogue on the subject between school and home. What I fear is that there will now be some communication on the dangers of Aids but that parents and teachers will still not discuss the moral question of pre-marital sex. That would push the young further adrift. We need someone to lead a public debate which is separate from the debate on Aids. Perhaps the Archbishop of Canterbury could state unequivocally that all pre-marital sex is immoral. That might be regarded as provocative. It used to be called leadership.

The author, Director of the Laura Ashley Foundation, was formerly headmaster of Westminster School.

of Ibiza or wander through the crowds at a Harrods sale — a haunting experience if ever there was one? But I should love to be proved wrong. Because the world would be a very dull place without them.

My father always wondered if he had seen a ghost, following an experience in the winter of 1971 near his home outside the Welsh border town of Montgomery. Then still in his teens, he had gone to post a letter on Montgomery station, which was some distance from the town and had the only pillar box for miles.

He crunched his way back along an empty station path, his breath steaming in the crisp night air. As he reached for the gate at the end of the path he touched a gloved hand resting on it. He leapt back, startled, to find himself staring into the heavily veiled face of a woman dressed in black, who was standing in the shadows beside the hedge.

"Is there another train tonight?" she asked, and sighed as my father nervously replied, "In two hours time."

"Oh, what a pity," she said, and with that, disappeared. My father reached for the gate, to find the hand had gone and no woman was standing there. Subsequent inquiries proved that she did not catch the train that night, or answer to the description of anyone who had been seen in the neighbourhood — witness strangers were remarkable aware. To his knowledge she never reappeared.

It happened soon after a head-on train crash near the village of Abernethy, a few miles away, in which 15 people died. Five railway workers, including the driver of one of the trains, had taken for granted a set of routine safety checks.

Now I'm not sure that phantoms talk much outside Hamlet, or have hands of flesh and blood which are literally tangible. But the incident, such as it was, made a lasting impression on my father, who could always make my flesh creep on recalling it.

Might it just have been . . . ? I'm sure the same question flashed through the minds of the BA crew. It would be a dull old world if it didn't.

## REALIST

There are on and offshoots of the "Task Force" which have been set up to advise the Government on the future of the British nuclear deterrent. The main one is the "Task Force" itself, which is chaired by Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary. It is a cross-party committee, with members from both sides of the House of Commons. Its terms of reference are to "consider the future of the British nuclear deterrent, taking account of the views of the public and of the views of the Government, and to report to the Government on or before 1st October 1987".

The Task Force has already held several meetings, and has received many suggestions from the public. It is expected that it will report to the Government on or before 1st October 1987. The Government has said that it will take account of the Task Force's recommendations, but has not said whether it will accept them in full.

The Task Force's work is being closely watched by the public. Many people are concerned about the future of the British nuclear deterrent, and want to know what the Government is going to do about it.

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## THE COST

There is a report by the House of Commons Select Committee on the Environment, which has been set up to examine the environmental consequences of the proposed new airport at Heathrow. The committee has heard evidence from many sources, including the local community, and has now published its interim report.

The committee's interim report says that there are a number of environmental issues which need to be considered in connection with the proposed new airport. These include the impact of the airport on the local community, the impact on the environment, and the impact on the economy.





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## REALISTIC UNIONISM

"Times move on and circumstances change..." write the three members of the "Task Force" appointed to advise Northern Ireland's two Unionist parties how they should now campaign against the Hillsborough Agreement.

The principal conclusion to be drawn from the parts of the report which they chose to publish yesterday is that time and circumstance are still moving unionist politics, and in a fashion which makes it almost impossible to tell what unionist politicians and their supporters wish to see happen. They still seek the end of the agreement. But yesterday's report concedes that this simple aim is out of reach. It is the composition of the unionist agenda after that adjustment which is hard to discern.

Nevertheless, it would be churlish to underestimate the magnitude of the change in perceptions with which the authors of the report have come to terms. When the agreement was signed, and for months afterwards, the air was thick with predictions of street violence and mass protest at levels which would force the government to abandon the agreement, as a previous government had dismantled the power-sharing executive and proposed Council of Ireland in 1974.

Now, not only has the objective of simply getting rid of the agreement been shelved as unachievable, but so have all the political methods associated with the first phase of opposition. Yesterday's document makes clear that the agreement will have to be talked out of existence, or, less satisfactory to the authors, negotiated into becoming something more acceptable.

Two issues therefore arise from the task force's summary of the unionist position. Whatever approach the Official Unionists and the Democratic Unionists take to the agreement, they have to try to avoid the instability, muddle and fissiparousness which has characterized their campaign so far. Traditionally, unionism has always found it easier to agree on what it dislikes than to settle on what it wants. To this end, the task force has suggested a unionist convention.

The second question which the parties to any such meeting have to answer is what form of "new" or "amended" agreement could the

unionist population accept. In the spirit of the new realism, the report's authors eliminate all but one of the options for the future. They come down against integration as impractical. They point out that a failure to reach an accommodation with London means leaving the United Kingdom and imply that in those circumstances, unionists will have to bargain as best they can for the maximum autonomy inside a federal arrangement with the Republic to the south.

That leaves some form of balanced administration with devolved powers, so frequently wished for and never yet put into practice. The trio of authors lay down conditions, two of which can be selected as likely to trip up even the earliest discussions.

They assert that such an administration would not be worthy of the name if it did not have control of local counter-terrorist security. They say that it might be possible for the unionist parties to engage in talks with the nationalist SDLP if the latter is prepared to renounce its wish to have the government of the Republic as the custodian of the interests of the Roman Catholic minority.

The British government should resist these claims. The Hillsborough Agreement offers the opportunity for building up further security cooperation between south and north and some of that opportunity has already been taken. Quite aside from any other problems which might arise, it is hard to imagine local control of security in the north making liaison with the south any easier. Improvements in north-south cooperation have been encouraged by including the government of the Republic in discussions affecting the minority in the north.

It may be possible to take items off that agenda and hand them to a devolved assembly which involves representatives of both sides of the community; it may be possible to include local politicians in the deliberations of the ministers who meet under the auspices of the Agreement. But if the agreement is to preserve any of the gains which it has made, some institutional link must and should remain in place.

## TESTING TIME ON AIDS

Yesterday's vote by the British Medical Association — that doctors can carry out Aids tests without the consent of the patient involved — came after passionate debate and deep disagreement. Even those who favour doctors having this new power could not fail to be affected by the strong arguments which some of them used against their having it.

Patients should be tested only with their full consent, it was said, and only after full counselling as to the possible implications to themselves. Any move to test patients without their knowledge, or against their will, would lead to mistrust of doctors, and avoidance of consultation for other illnesses.

These are powerful arguments. On balance, they are outweighed by the threat which Aids carriers pose to doctors, nurses, hospital staff and other patients. The doctors and nurses are the people who are going to have to treat an Aids sufferer. If and when a cure is found for the disease, they are the people who are going to have to administer it. Action must be taken to ensure the least possible risk of the disease killing the very people on whom reliance is placed to defeat it.

"Taking blood without consent is an assault in law — and rightly so," was how one of the doctors who opposed the tests described them at yesterday's BMA meeting. He was putting it at its most emotive. In reality, the test for Aids would merely be one of the range of tests which patients routinely undergo when they enter hospital for many operations — or sometimes when they consult their doctor.

The tests would take place when a doctor suspected that a patient, seeking treatment for another reason, was showing possible Aids symptoms. Again, the breach of the important

principle of consent is outweighed by that doctor's duty to his colleagues, his family and to other patients.

It is reasonable to assume that tests will be carried out on people entering hospitals for treatment which involves loss of blood. This means that patients for surgery must expect to be tested. Eventually, it may be conclusively proved that Aids cannot be spread as easily as many at present fear. This is still not known. In the meantime, it is worth remembering that surgeons prick or cut their own fingers during operations almost as a matter of routine. Society cannot expect them to work in fear of such mishaps costing them their lives, even if that fear eventually proves illusory.

If Aids continues to spread, it may mean that pregnant women will also be tested as a matter of routine. It has long been the practice of many hospitals to test them without their consent, or at least their knowledge, for another sexually-transmitted, contagious disease: syphilis. A delivery involves many hospital staff coming into contact with blood, not least the ancillary workers who must wash it away.

Other categories may include homosexuals, drug addicts, prostitutes, people who have recently travelled to tropical countries where Aids is endemic — and the spouses of all such categories. Identifying them will not always be easy. Deciding whom to test will involve doctors in decisions which are controversial socially — and even politically. Contrary to what some of the more strident lobbyists on their behalf maintain, Aids patients have on the whole received the sympathy and understanding of society as a whole. That should be extended to those who must treat them.

## THE COST OF CULTURE

This week's report by the House of Commons Foreign Affairs Committee, calling for better funding to promote "cultural diplomacy", can hardly have been welcome in Downing Street. The British Council, which bears the main burden of responsibility for selling British culture overseas, has never been a Government favourite.

Its budget of £74m this year is £20m less in real terms than before Mrs Thatcher came to power. Its complaints of under-funding, long treated with scepticism, have now found a sympathetic ear in Parliament. They deserve a sympathetic hearing from the Chancellor of the Exchequer too.

The idea that Britain should market its culture overseas, in pursuance of better international relations, was seen in the past as an unnecessary luxury. The Germans, the French and the Italians might need to improve the image of their politicians and their manufactured goods by reminding the world of their contribution to the arts and by teaching their languages to foreigners. The British had the Empire — and its relics — to do this for them.

This country still enjoys a number of historic advantages. English remains an international means of communication and the Commonwealth, for all the difficulties it causes, maintains links with the Third World which many other countries envy. Britain has to face the fact, however, that the continuing propagation of English reflects the superpower status of the US, not the home country. Moreover, a new generation has matured throughout the world with no first-hand experience of Britain

as a leading world power.

It is a world full of opportunities for influence and trade. But it is also fiercely competitive. In such circumstances, Britain needs to sell itself with all the means at its disposal — including a harder sell for its language, arts and literature.

Executors of cultural diplomacy, like the British Council and the External Services of the BBC, at present suffer through having at least some of their funds allotted to them by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. This has two drawbacks. One is that the FCO tends to regard them as mere instruments of British foreign policy and looks for political results in the short term. Another is that whenever the FCO's budget is squeezed (as it almost invariably is) these outside recipients of funds are among the first to feel the pinch.

Yet the standards set by the BBC External Services arguably do more good for the image of Britain abroad than many a diplomat in a local embassy. The same argument can be applied to the language teaching, the student exchanges and artistic performances organized under the auspices of the British Council.

The Committee's recommendations involve the allocation of a separate cultural diplomacy budget as well as an increase in resources. They also include a demand for a statement of Government policy on the subject, with a fresh emphasis placed on "culture" as opposed to "diplomacy." The Committee does not say by how much funds should be increased or how they should be distributed. But it raises an important issue which the Government should now look at afresh.

## Penalties that put City on notice

From Mr Robert Alexander, QC. Sir, Some, including a comment in your own newspaper, have expressed surprise that as Chairman of the Take-over Panel I should be willing to represent Mr Geoffrey Collier when he pleaded guilty to charges of insider dealing at the Old Bailey (report, July 2).

My main purpose in writing is to make it plain that both the panel, and I myself, regard insider dealing as a serious criminal offence which strikes at the integrity of our financial markets. This integrity is fundamental to their reputation and success.

There is now widespread recognition that insider dealing is wholly unacceptable and the new Stock Exchange surveillance systems, together with powers of investigation, make the chances of detection much greater. Mr Collier, a relatively young age, a successful career and promising reputation and brought disgrace on himself and his family. This should be a lesson to everyone.

Mr Collier always made plain to me that he intended to accept guilt unreservedly and that he recognised that his offence was serious. This was made plain in court. My job was to place before the court all facts which could properly mitigate the penalty. This is the basic right of anyone in our society, it is one of the essential functions of an independent Bar, and it does not imply any condonation whatsoever of the offence.

In this case it was a particularly

## English in demand

From Ms Sheelagh Deller.

Sir, I have just returned to England from my sixth visit to Poland, where I have been conducting a programme of in-service teacher training courses for Polish university teachers of English on behalf of the British Council.

In this context I greet with dismay the prospect of a further five years of Tory administration because the programme in Poland, along with other British Council work elsewhere in Europe that I have been involved in, has been successively under-resourced. The effect of this has been to make these countries feel more and more isolated from Britain and to prohibit the British Council from carrying out its mandate of promoting a wider appreciation of the English language and British culture and science.

## Ethnic policy

From Dr D. B. Mumford.

Sir, The Queen's Speech (Parliament, June 26) announced the Government's intention to tackle the needs of inner cities. Yet it has no policy towards a vital component of the inner cities, the ethnic minorities. All the speech had to offer was a Bill "to reinforce the system of firm but fair immigration control".

Those who work professionally in areas with large ethnic minorities will be aware of local initiatives to take account of cultural distinctiveness. Here, in Bradford, the educational, health and social services are developing greater cultural sensitivity. However, such initiatives are not supported by central Government policy.

In Canada multiculturalism has become part of official state policy, endorsed by all political

## Nuclear landmark

From Dr Thomas J. Tuohy.

Sir, In 1956, when Calder Hall was opened, it was the first nuclear power station in the world. A distinctive feature of the site is a pair of chimneys, with bulky squarish blocks near their summits, which contain filters put in as an afterthought on the insistence of Sir John Cockcroft — a happy afterthought, as it turned out during the pile fire of 1957.

BNFL, who run Calder Hall and the controversial Sellafield plant that continues to expand round about it, have recently announced

## Position of pride

From Mrs B. M. Willis.

Sir, Indeed... what about clerk (Mr Bruce Dehn's letter June 27). I work as secretary to one who describes himself as "clerk in holy orders" and I have not noticed that he is regarded as my inferior, although he very properly regards himself as all men's servant.

Yours faithfully, MARY WILLIS, Little Redstone, East Walk, Reigate, Surrey, June 27.

## Aid for alcoholics

From Mr Ian A. Green.

Sir, As a grateful recovering alcoholic I wholeheartedly agree with Mr Con Twomey's idea regarding policies on alcohol in the workplace (report, early editions, June 29).

I was once dismissed from a job purely because the company I worked for did not have such a policy. Even I, at that time, did not realise that my problems were due to my dependence upon alcohol.

The "fear factor" referred to by Mr Twomey is a very real one; if people knew that if they were willing to undergo treatment their jobs would be secure, I am sure that the situation would change. I have always worked in the licensed industry but never in my years at college or university did I understand anything about the

anxious task because some opposition politicians and many in the media, although conspicuously not your own newspaper, had tried, condemned and imprisoned Mr Collier before his case was ever heard.

In these circumstances, it is only the courts who can ensure fairness to an individual and, to do so, they need to hear his side of the case. I had accepted instructions from Mr Collier and advised him, well before I was approached to become chairman of the panel.

Since there was no conflict of interest, it might well have been unprofessional conduct for me to withdraw. But, much more to the point, it would have involved badly letting down a man and his family when they were in deep trouble. Fairness, which is what our law seeks to ensure and what the Take-over Panel seeks to achieve in its jurisdiction, demanded that this should not happen.

Mr Collier had suffered unprecedented vilification, branding him for life, as well as total disgrace, and his case has put the City on notice for the future. It is hard to see how anyone who does not learn from his lesson can expect or deserve similar mercy. Yours faithfully, ROBERT ALEXANDER (Chairman, The Panel on Take-overs and Mergers), 1 Brick Court, Temple, EC4, July 2.

In concrete terms this means that fewer overseas teachers and research scholars travel to Britain for training, that there is less in-country training, and that there is less money to spend on books and resources. Inevitably the service provided within each country as staffing cuts take their effects results in reduced activity. Yet this coincides with a rapidly increasing demand for English-language support in countries where the only mechanism to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and people with Britain is the British Council.

Is somebody in Government going to wake up and regard an institution such as the British Council as a special case? Yours faithfully, SHEELAGH DELLER, Pilgrims English Language Courses, 8 Vernon Place, Canterbury, Kent, June 26.

parties. There is a Secretary of State for Multiculturalism and a bureaucracy to implement the policy. I believe that there is a strong argument for adopting such a policy in this country.

Politically most of the recent running has been made by those who regard white society as inherently racist. (Friends of mine who employ this anti-racist ideology seem unaware of how racist they too can sound.) A firm commitment to multiculturalism at the highest level of government might bring about important changes in the climate of opinion, and go some way to counter the accusation of institutional racism.

Yours faithfully, DAVID MUMFORD, Transcultural Psychiatry Unit, Lyndford Mount Hospital, Bradford, West Yorkshire, June 28.

their intention to demolish these towers. The company doubtless has its reasons. But at a time when BNFL is making strenuous efforts to attract visitors to Sellafield it seems extraordinarily short-sighted to remove the most distinctive features from the most historically important power station.

Nuclear energy may or may not have a future in this country, but it undoubtedly has a past and it is to be regretted that BNFL appears to have no pride in this past.

Yours faithfully, THOMAS J. TUOHY, 4 Camden Square, NW1.

problems, dangers, misery and absolute horror caused by dependence upon alcohol.

Yours faithfully, IAN A. GREEN, Director, Greenfield Court Ltd, 8 Aldreath Close, Madron, Penzance, Cornwall.

## Car radio thefts

From Dr C. J. Adams. Sir, Earlier this week my car was broken into and the radio stolen; the second time this year. The local police tell me this is a common occurrence, and that they no longer bother to investigate such incidents.

There arise some interesting questions. The frequency of the crime suggests that the motive is not replacement of the thief's ageing mono equipment with the latest technology, but is actually to sell the stolen item for profit. This implies a large network of middlemen and, more important, potential customers for stolen goods.

Such widespread trade must represent a real point of attack for the police to combat theft: take away the opportunity for profit and where is the motive? The places where the trade is carried out are apparently well known, and the stuff of common gossip.

Yours sincerely, CHRIS ADAMS, Highfield, 12 Fairview Road, Oxtion, Birkenhead, Merseyside, June 24.

## Call for inquiry on child abuse

From the Director of the National Children's Bureau.

Sir, The recent child sexual abuse events in Cleveland raise four important and fundamental issues, which may be lost in the current rather frenetic debates and activities.

First is the question of terminology. The term "child abuse", although sometimes used more generally, most often refers to the physical maltreatment of children of the kind which in *extremis* was inflicted on Kimberley Carlisle and Jasmine Beckford. "Child sexual abuse" is a term which includes a wide variety of acts, from rape and incest through to the exposure of a young person to pornographic material, or indeed any form of sexual exploitation of the young by an adult.

It is now quite widely accepted that child sexual abuse is very much more common than was thought until quite recently although there is no firm evidence that it is actually increasing. It is nevertheless a major problem which must be faced.

The second issue is the need for a clear legal framework within which doctors, social workers and others can act in the best interests of the child, whatever form of abuse is alleged or demonstrated. At present, the law is not sufficiently clear.

A valuable Government White Paper (*The Law on Child Care and Family Services*) designed to bring all the relevant legislation into one Bill was published in January, 1987. This not only clarified the law but also suggested some improvements, for example, on "place of safety orders" and on "interim care orders". It is crucial and urgent that the Government makes parliamentary time for this Bill.

Thirdly, in each local and health authority area a clear policy on child sexual abuse is needed, which should be developed and agreed jointly by education, health and social services and the police. This would start from a definition of the problem, would cover the range of possible responses, any resource implications, professional training needs, public information needs and procedural guidelines to ensure effective co-

## 'Sexist' O levels

From Miss Harriet Kelsall.

Sir, I was most amused by John Clare's article (June 27) on sexist O levels. I have just taken O-level physics and was very surprised to read a question about a free-falling parachutist whose female gender was positively emphasised. The trouble is that my friends and I were so shocked by the novelty of a physics question based upon a woman that we were momentarily fazed.

Some coeducational schools have still not progressed very far in science education. My opinion, who is very young, told me that the front three rows in her science classes at school were reserved for boys.

Yours faithfully, HARRIET KELSALL, 4 Avenue Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire, June 28.

From Mr Tom Miles.

Sir, I was amazed to read in yesterday's article, "O levels branded as sexist", that questions in English literature are said to be set mainly on works written by men.

If a man were to walk into a library and take a random book, it would probably have been written by a male author because women only started to write as much as men after the Second World War. I try not to be sexist.

Yours faithfully, TOM MILES, Jourdeley's Eton College, Eton, Windsor, Berkshire, June 28.

## MPs' pay

From Mr D. Kenyon.

Sir, Members of Parliament, you report (June 29), may vote them selves a pay rise of more than 20 per cent.

In negotiations with the Civil Service the Treasury have said that the twin principles of retention and recruitment must be paramount in determining pay. Is it unreasonable to ask that MPs should observe the same criteria when deciding their own pay?

Yours etc, D. KENYON, 29 Woodsyre, Wyndham Hill, SE26, June 30.

## Dressing down

From Mr David Swift.

Sir, The other day, well, if casually dressed — as were my two lady companions — I was not allowed to sit and take tea in the lounge of the Savoy Hotel.

This was not on the grounds of my tielessness — I had heard, correctly, they had relented on that old shibboleth — but because I was wearing what the duty manager, rather admiringly, referred to as a blouson. I call it a jacket. It's made from good quality wool, is stylishly but quietly patterned and has a zip. It was not cheap: it was purchased at Harrods.

"It's a tricky area, but I suppose the criterion we apply is buttons", the morning-suited, smiling, unaccommodating official explained.

Yours faithfully, DAVID SWIFT, 44 Jacksons Lane, N6, June 30.

ordination of the services involved. The DHSS produced a useful draft document on the procedural aspects as long ago as April, 1986. Regrettably, this is still not finalised and prompt action is now needed.

Fourthly, some form of national enquiry on the issue of child sexual abuse would surely be valuable and welcomed covering, *inter alia*, problems of medical diagnosis, the interviewing of abused children and the need for appropriate responses in differing circumstances.

For all these reasons, a national inquiry is needed. This would not solve all of the problems but it would provide a sound basis for policy and action in the present state of our knowledge.

Yours faithfully, RONALD DAVIE, Director, National Children's Bureau, 8 Wakley Street, EC1, June 30.

## ON THIS DAY

JULY 3 1926

Between them Suzanne Lenglen (1899-1938) and Helen Wills (Moody) won 14 singles titles at Wimbledon between the wars. Miss Wills had yet to win the first of her eight titles when, in 1926, Miss Lenglen withdrew from the tournament through illness. The French girl turned professional the same year, and died of acute anaemia in 1938.

## LAWN TENNIS

MLLE. LENGLEN

A MEMORY

FROM OUR LAWN TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

"Mademoiselle Lenglen or Mrs. Moody — which is the greater player?" A match played between them now would not necessarily answer the question, for the point at issue is which of the two would win if playing her normal game of her best year. It will remain at issue for anything written here; but as, happily, the excellences of Mrs. Moody are still to be seen at Wimbledon, it may be of interest to recall — what many seem to have forgotten — the excellence of a very different order which made Mademoiselle Lenglen no less supreme a few years ago.

## THE DIFFERENCE

The difference is not, of course, in their mastery of mechanical principles; in this they are alike, and neither would have reached her pinnacle otherwise. But in the use to which it is put they differ too widely to be compared with a view to proving that one game would beat the other. One thought of Mademoiselle Lenglen as outflanking her opponent in a battle of manoeuvre. One thinks of Mrs. Moody as holding a prepared and impenetrable position. The hypothetical match would be won by the one who was allowed by the other to play her normal game.

The knowing ones who have it that Mademoiselle Lenglen was not a match player may be asked to provide evidence that any rub distracted her from the ball when it was in play... She blotted her copybook only once — being unbeaten in public Singles except in the American Championship of 1921, in which, after losing one set to Mrs. Mallory, she retired, on the ground of illness. Surely the reason given is at least as acceptable as any other. Mrs. Mallory has often proved to Wimbledon that she is a good player and a persistent player; but with full allowance made for her game being better suited to American conditions than to ours was there anything in that game to scare off the court the Mademoiselle Lenglen who in her first year at Wimbledon had beaten the redoubtable Mrs. Chambers 10-8, 4-6, 9-7, after being led 6-5 and 40-15 in the final set?

Mrs. Moody may win our hypothetical game, but she will have to do the winning herself.

## RALLIES NOT STROKES

In playing Mademoiselle Lenglen what must have been most discouraging to her opponents was the impression that, hit the ball where they would, she would reach it with ease and at an angle which left every part of their own court equally open to her return. To see her poised herself was to abandon all hope of a gift point; her balance was such that the ball could not escape far from the course dictated to it. That course was never anything but a safe course unless she had been worked into a bad position. From such a position she might be expected to flash the stroke of the day. But she won her matches with rallies, not with strokes. Her approach to the ball was a delight to the eye, but there was seldom anything "spectacular" in its flight from her racket.

The pronouncement of one tipster is that Mrs. Moody would win if the pace of her hitting denied Mademoiselle Lenglen the choice of direction in her returns and that, Mademoiselle Lenglen would win if, by her placing, she could compel Mrs. Moody to hit on the run; for on those rare occasions when Mrs. Moody is made to run her return — if the point at issue is important — lacks its characteristic punch.











## THE ARTS

## Secret slave

Lowest of the Low (Channel 4) was an extraordinarily gripping piece of investigative reporting. In order to experience at first hand the conditions suffered by the million or so of West Germany's foreign workers, a journalist named Guenter Wallraff donned a dark wig and shuffled into line with a group of Turkish labourers seeking employment in the industrial heartland of the Ruhrgebiet.

Claiming to have been raised in Greece (and presumably modifying his German

## TELEVISION

accent), Herr Wallraff was accepted as just another unit in what he called "the slave trade" — the twilight zone of dangerous and appallingly ill-paid hired labour. With a camera and microphone concealed in his satchel, he recorded not only the hellish working conditions that are deemed unacceptable for native Germans, but also the shifts and evasions of the subcontracting agent.

This foxy man, Herr Vogel, might have been scripted by Dickens: a master of back-passing, equivocation and bare-faced deceit whom the fake Turk — having greased his way up to the position of the agent's chauffeur — set up in an elaborate con.

Two fellow journalists posing as security officers for a nuclear power station asked Vogel to supply them with half a dozen workers to clean up after a serious leak at the plant: after two days at almost lethal radiation levels, they were then to be shipped back to Turkey at the double. After bawling perhaps half an eyelid, the agent agreed, and the covert operation was saved by the ruse of having the Turks "arrested" by bogus police at the railway station.

This astonishing documentary, closed with the agent asking his chauffeur to supply things to beat up a bad debtor. He may of course be an isolated instance of predatory entrepreneurial wickedness (and British viewers would have welcomed a bit of context), but Herr Wallraff handsomely made out his case that German industry treats the Gastarbeiter like so much dirt.

A foreman once raged at him: "Bergen-Belsen... Auschwitz... They'd have made soap out of you there!"

Martin Cropper

## Tribulation to triumph

A tour by any large company could best be described as a sequence of damage limitation. The sheer logistical problems of keeping 150 people rolling far from home are bad enough; but when these people are dancers, the problems multiply enormously. The merest broken tread in a flight of stone steps up to the stage door becomes a Beecher's Brook minute a dancer hoves into view; that accounted for one twisted ankle. Indeed the overall life-expectancy of a dancer on tour seems to be fast approaching that of a subaltern in the First World War. The attrition rate is appalling: everywhere there are torn ligaments, dancers on crutches, undiagnosable viral complaints, even a wisdom tooth to be extracted.

However, the Royal Ballet as a whole clearly has an enormous resilience. Once, when touring in America, they were told by a baseball coach that their virtue was "great bench-strength"; and indeed rejigging, replacement and support from the wings seems to come naturally to this close-knit company.

Moscow clearly left something to be desired. I arrived for the last two days of the Moscow section of the tour, and most of the company were looking forward with some relief to Leningrad. The Bolshoi Theatre should have been the home for the company, but it is badly in need of restoration. And so the company settled for the Opera Theatre, a small venue with no wing space to speak of, few technical facilities and, worst of all for dancers, an uneven stage surface.

The orchestra was drawn from the ranks of Mofsim, the central film-making establishment, and the conductor, Isaiak Jackson, soon discovered that their working habits on film scores allowed one rehearsal and then one performance, after which the music was forgotten. This eccentric arrangement meant that the score was well performed on the second night, after which it had to be relearned each time.

It seems as though winter has turned into summer since the festival began, yet still, at the start of its fifth week, it continues to spring surprises. The concert of music for saxophone ensemble, which was extremely well played by the young Delta Quartet, was a case in point. The repertoire is neither large nor particularly distinguished, but we just had to be given a look at it, using the Anglo-Danish connection, which is one of the many sub-themes, as an excuse.

As it happened, there was relatively little here that deserved a cheer, though the audience gave one at the end of David Bedford's appallingly minimalist *Friedrich Koenig*. Perhaps it was for the skill of the players in exchanging instruments of different registers so rapidly, or for the tambourine player who hero-

Moscow may have been a bit miserable, but the Royal Ballet have found a spiritual home in Leningrad during their current Soviet tour: Chris Peachment reports from the Kirov

Some of the local stage hands had that healthy attitude towards property one finds in the Army. Anything which is not actually screwed down is regarded as either communal or a useful bit of personal kit. Torches were at a premium, possibly for their batteries. But how a full-length barre unit managed to take a walk is anybody's guess. Discreet enquiries from Leningrad however did secure a promise of its return; apparently someone had been so entranced by the barre's efficiency and design that it had been borrowed for measurement and reproduction purposes.

Quite aside from all that the performances went down well. For pop, in the shape of a charming middle-aged man who approached me to practise his English, suggested that the triple bill of *Consort Lessons*, *A Month in the Country* and *Gloria* which he had just seen was very different from usual Muscovite fare: there was less athleticism and more fullness of emotion. He explained that Russian audiences were by nature very conservative, and we might therefore find a cool response, but that nonetheless it was valuable to shake them from too narrow a vision of what ballet might be.

If company morale was somewhat dented by Moscow, then it was more than restored by Leningrad. At the Kirov, naturally enough, the dancers found a spiritual home. Here at last was a theatre which understood their demands, and catered specifically for them. It is, moreover, one of the most beautiful theatres in the world. Dancers, above all other artists, have a very strong sense of their own history; to stand centre-stage at the Kirov, looking out on an empty auditorium, and hear a senior member of the company

remind me about "Margot's particular style", or what "Sergeyev did with Dudinskaya", is not only to understand the personal line of continuity that exists in ballet but also to appreciate the strong sense of community which cuts across national boundaries. It is also quite magical.

One trip proved especially moving. On a scheduled tour of the city, the tourist guide stopped the bus in the famous Theatre Street so that the dancers could see the outside of the Kirov Ballet School. However, Leslie Edwards, one of the 13 members of the company who had been on the first trip to Russia in 1961, spotted Sergeyev in the foyer and greeted him. The company were then duly shown around the famous studio at the school.

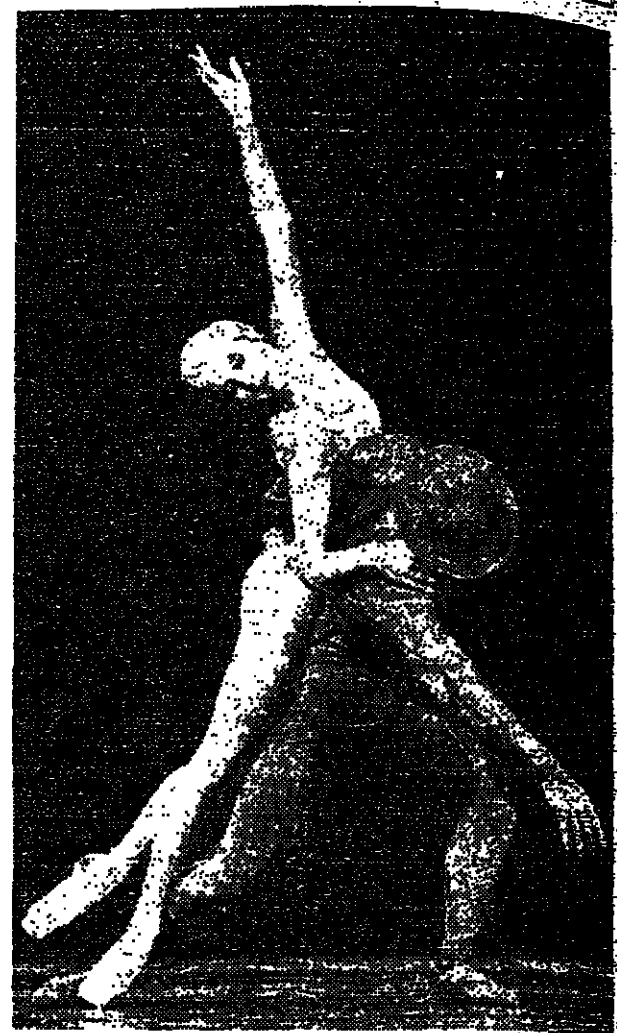
It has a raked floor, to match the rake at the Kirov. There is a mirror at one end only, the walls having floor-to-ceiling windows. And there is a wrought iron balcony half-way up the walls so that the dancers can be watched from above. Sergeyev, now a white-haired man and fairly portly, duly took his place at the barre alongside all the younger members of the company and turned his foot out nicely while snapshots were taken. It was something for the grandchildren.

*Manon* was a brave choice to lead with in Russia. As one principal dancer explained, unless the male lead is baring his chest, chucking the lady about and leaping through the scenery, then the Russians reckon that he is not earning his keep. It is a lyrical work. And then it is also extremely sexy in places, with one act set in a brothel and very sensual seduction scenes. The Russians are still straight-laced, at least in public.

Nonetheless, the first night in Leningrad must be counted a great success. One principal dancer claimed that she had never seen Anthony Dowell and Jennifer Penney, opening as they did in Moscow, do anything better than their performances in the leading roles. Afterwards, Penney admitted to having found the audience response throughout the performance "cool", since they did not stir much at some of the more comical moments. From where I was sitting, however, I would suggest that it was intense intensity of concentration which is rare in the West End. And the five curtain-calls were done in the usual Russian manner: thunderous synchronized hand-clapping combined with a rush down the aisles to the front of the stage as if to greet the dancers. The signs of *glasnost* in Russia are everywhere, but still tentative. I never saw a more concrete demonstration of the sort of thing it ought to be.

This has been the first Russian tour by a British dance company since 1961. Incredible though it seems, the tour by the London Sinfonietta last December was the first official artistic visit of any kind since 1974. While it is true that Poland, Afghanistan and Chernobyl have intervened in their various ways, nonetheless 13 years is an unconscionably long time for major artists to stop meeting. When diplomats now speak of a "thaw" in relations, the reality facing companies like the Royal Ballet after such a long period of freeze is more in the nature of a massive ice-breaking campaign. From what I saw, I would say they have made an important contribution to cracking the barriers.

What is now needed is reinforcement of the success; and that of course takes money. Given the kudos gained for the Government, and the goodwill which outlasts any visit and spills over into all forms of exchange, one would have thought that more government funding in this area would yield invaluable profits.



Jennifer Penney in *Gloria*, very different from the usual Muscovite fare, with less athleticism and more fullness of emotion; and the conductor Isaiak Jackson, who had to get used to some extremely peculiar habits in an orchestra drawn from the Soviet film world

## ROCK

## Genesis Wembley Stadium

Genesis after the fashion of Bowie, or defend an ego the size of Freddie Mercury's. This ordinariness contrasts superficially with their musical reputation, which was founded in the Seventies on the basis of complex, "symphonic" album pieces that were held to be a cerebral alternative to the scrappy, basic appeal of rock 'n' roll. But since the turn of the decade, and particularly since Collins's success as a solo star, the group have converted the formula into a recipe for regular success in the singles chart though without

losing their original fans. The show reflected this skilful juggling act, and a certain blunt edge in its sense of purpose, as cheerful rock/pop songs like "Abacab" and "That's All" rubbed shoulders with the wearying intricacies of lengthier items such as "Domino" and a stunningly-lit "Home by the Sea", where the density of the blues, greens and purples made the stage appear to be under water.

The set comprised most of *Invisible Touch*, which has begun to resemble a "greatest hits" collection, while the oldest material to be featured was the "In the Cage" sequence — "Cinema Show", "Slipstream" and an incongruous touch of "Raindrops Keep Falling on My Head" — segueing into "Afterglow".

The inevitable finale of a drum duet between Collins and Chester Thompson, followed by "Los Endos", had its attractions as the var-light system went into overdrive and the band were rendered visually redundant by waterfalls of colour tumbling across the stage.

An encore of "Turn It on Agn" managed to incorporate a shopping-list of rock family favourites, everything from "You've Got That Loving Feeling" to "Pinball Wizard", but failed to dispel the feeling that Genesis define the syndrome of the rock band as an institution, an artisans' forum where ordinary chaps get together to produce their goods for a mass consumer market, and of no greater significance than they modestly implied on the *Wogen* show.

David Sinclair

## ALMEIDA FESTIVAL

## Delta Quartet Almeida Theatre

ically maintained the pulse throughout. Similarly, Anthony Adams's *2 + 2* (1983), here receiving its premiere, concerned itself with blandness above all else. The Canadian composer James Harley at least explored some adventurous techniques in his *Jazz*.

The Danes, fortunately, impressed rather more. Klaas de Vries for the cheekiness of his *Twee Korallen*, in which straightforward chorales are rudely interrupted by incompatible musical gestures, accompanied by appropriate

physical ones, and Peter-Jan Waagmans for his purposeful Saxophone Quartet, music full of stark, positive gestures.

Half an hour on, and Elise Ross stepped out with the pianist Malcolm Wilson and the violinist Jacqueline Ross to perform her programme of Germanic cabaret songs and music by Ives and Barber. Miss Ross, perhaps trying too hard to compensate for the dry acoustic, sometimes sounded strained at the top end of her register, but her acting brilliantly brought to life the atmospheres of two of Schoenberg's *Breitleitner* (the second sung, as a suspiciously convincing drunkard) and of Eisler's catalogue of garish *Sun-time* headlines, *Zeitungs-schneit*. Her lyes selection was acutely observed.

Stephen Pettitt

## Inner strength and integrity

## THEATRE

## Breaking the Code Comedy

Hugh Whitmore's intriguing and lucidly written play about Alan Turing, the man who cracked the Enigma U-boat code in the Second World War, invented the modern computer and committed suicide at 42 having been convicted of homosexuality offences, has transferred to the Comedy, after its successful Haymarket run, with an almost entirely fresh cast.

John Castle takes over from Derek Jacobi in the central role: judging from Irving Wardle's review of the original production, this is a much more rugged, jutting-jawed performance than Jacobi's. Castle stammers, but more out of impatience than diffidence. It seems to be his mind racing ahead of his tongue rather than a cringing



The mind racing ahead: John Castle (right) and Paul Bigley

sensitivity which causes the speech defect.

The creation of the central character is certainly the triumph of Whitmore's play: Castle's portrayal of a man of shining intellectual passion and moral integrity, lovable yet unable to believe he is worthy of love, has such strength and integrity of its own that I would back him to win over even the most confirmed Jacobite.

and "Christ, they got tapes of me discussing *The Waste Land*". The idea is worked out with spry ingenuity.

The same cast almost be said for a similar sketch that tries to pin a murder rap on the philosopher who killed God. Yet the same author wrote the Bible gags about Job that are reminiscent of offerings returned by school magpies.

The stage is a circle of what appears to be silvered metal, jagged with cracks. Tubes and rectangles rise out of the stage to serve as tables, beds, Greek benches. Out of other holes stage-hands' arms rapidly decorate the furniture with bedroils or Maltese falcons. All this is artfully devised (Braham Murray directs) and enjoyable to watch. But it is a stage entirely unsuitable for quick and witty lyrics.

Lahr has developed these from prose originals and the only I know is already pretty thin stuff. Sung rapidly Sam Spade (and Griffiths's ancestry is West Indian, to make it more of a mix and a racial joke) taking on the case of a man blackmailed because he likes bright girls: "I just want a quick intellectual experience, then I want her to leave"

Jeremy Kingston



The mind racing ahead: John Castle (right) and Paul Bigley

When he is played like this, with less nervousness and more steadfast honesty, Turing's suicide becomes even more enigmatic. After he has made an unprompted confession of his homosexuality to a police inspector, he faces up to the stupid intolerance of the law with equanimity. He even appears to be finding some kind of emotional release in his relationship with the Greek boy Nikos (Dean Winters) near the end, despite an

inability to crack the language code, so that the idea of Turing as a man destroyed by being born at the wrong time seems too facile.

It is a strength of Whitmore's very open-ended play that Turing should seem too interesting to fit into any predictable pattern: still, it is disappointing that the connection between the homosexuality and the deciphering ability which the title promises is not worked out. We are left with Turing's not terribly illuminating remark that "it is not breaking the code that matters, but where you go from there". It could be that he has realized the futility of his dream of inventing a machine capable of thinking and feeling, but one cannot know for sure.

The supporting cast do not get many opportunities to shine. The exception is Paul Bigley's wonderfully nasal Ron, the young Mancunian driver whom Turing picks up in a pub.

Harry Eyres

passes to reach the Red Deeps — the quarry which is the setting for her platonic friendship with the crippled Philip.

The acting matches the inventiveness and physical excitement of the visual ideas: Beatrice Cornish is restlessly vivacious and vulnerable as a red-headed young Maggie; David Young as a bewhiskered and beboned Mrs Tulliver looks exactly like the Wolf dressed as Little Red Riding Hood's grandmother, but he is superbly expressive as Philip and even better as the dog Minny.

H.E.

## DANCE

## Cohan/North Elizabeth Hall

This week's performances by London Contemporary Dance Theatre at the Queen Elizabeth Hall begin the company's 21st anniversary celebrations. By now they must be accustomed to having congratulations on the quality of their dancing mixed with reservations about many of their creations; it is impossible on this occasion to avoid repeating that.

The programme contains two works by their artistic director, Robert Cohan, and one by Robert North, who used to be a leading member of the company before going to seek his fortunes elsewhere.

This last, receiving its premiere, is *Fabrications*, which was started for Ballet Rambert last year and dropped when Rambert and North abruptly parted company. North says that he was inspired by seeing some costume drawings by the fashion designer Elizabeth Emanuel. Sadly it has to be said that such of the costumes in the work as are good are not notably original, and such as are original are not much good.

The most striking entry is the first, in which Lauren Potter's tights are painted with a weather map and Michael Small's with newspaper titles. But there is no way the dance can illustrate this, so they simply have a conventional duet and depart. There follows a nasty episode of terrorism or warfare, a trivial joke about Japanese dancing, a dancer dressed as the sea and others in Pop-art painted costumes. How old-fashioned can you get?

Eventually Michael Small and Tamsin Hickling imitate a tiger and a leopard, while the other dancers monkey about as gorillas or drift winsomely in sky-blue tights. This is all accompanied by noises by Simon Rogers. Ballet Rambert must be thanking their lucky stars.

Cohan's *Video-Life*, receiving its first London performance, still looks as muddled as when I reviewed it from Oxford in March, but it has at least a serious purpose, suggesting that an obsession with violent images in the news may diminish our lives.

Patrick Harding-Irmer, as such a victim, gives the dances focus and, when the choreography in the group sequences grows repetitive, there is still the interest of watching recorded or live video sequences on screens above and behind the stage, or seeing and hearing Barry Guy perform his own fiercely grating score for double bass and electronics.

To end the evening, Cohan's *Class* is an exposition of the dancers' control and bravura — a splendid display of skill and energy all round.

John Percival

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"REVOLUTIONARY... NOT TO BE MISSED"

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## The Bluebird of Unhappiness

## Royal Exchange, Manchester

The staging of this Woody Allen revue is ingenious, though the contents range from the perceptive and funny at one end to the duds at the other. Several of these last being associated with Stanley Silverman's music.

John Lahr has extracted material from various collections of Allen's comic articles, bawdy parodies and apprehensive autobiography. Apprehension, Jewishness and man's cultural endeavours energize the typical Allen spark and at their best — which is perhaps half the show — there is more than a passing thrill to be enjoyed in hearing a sharp, literate joke about art, God or sex.

The opening sketch has Derek Griffiths as a Jewish Sam Spade (and Griffiths's ancestry is West Indian, to make it more of a mix and a racial joke) taking on the case of a man blackmailed because he likes bright girls: "I just want a quick intellectual experience, then I want her to leave"

## Mill on the Floss

## Gate

Robin Brown's version of George Eliot's novel begins with a reading of the opening page. But the impression of reverence is deceptive: after a minute the reading breaks down and the narrator picks up and ponders a couple of images, "the loving tide", "an impetuous embrace", whose eroticism might have gone unnoticed in a BBC Sunday serial. Throughout this gripping adaptation, the Red Shift Theatre Company, under the inspired direction of Jonathan Holloway, combine vivid dramatization of the novel with a thoroughly 20th-century interpretative insight.

The emphasis is on the last part of the novel, but in a long second scene much of the family background which determines Maggie's fate is re-enacted in flashback. This is done with amazing resourcefulness: human arms become the stile (as far as Maggie is allowed to go in seeing her brother off to the school she should have gone to) and then, plucking at her dress, the brambles through which she

passes to reach the Red Deeps — the quarry which is the setting for her platonic friendship with the crippled Philip.

H.E.

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## FRIDAY PAGE

## Mrs Archer, take a bow

Life has not been dull for Mary Archer, scientist, mother and, for 21 years now, wife of Jeffrey. She spoke about it all to Libby Purves

The story of Jeffrey Archer is only too frequently told. It's a story about an international sprinter and public relations wizard who became the youngest MP in the House and then one of the most broke, when a failed investment left him in debt to the tune of nearly half a million pounds.

He wrote his way back to huge wealth, then became deputy chairman of the Conservative Party, before resigning amid baroque newspaper allegations about a prostitute and a mysterious cash payment on a railway station; then bounced back yet again, apparently unhurt and raring for the next adventure.

So what on earth is it like to be married, for half your life, to a human roller-coaster? For the one aspect of the Archer history which is utterly undramatic is his marriage — a rock-solid for the past 21 years — to a world authority on the conversion of solar energy, whose story runs alongside his in fascinating counterpoint.

Dr Mary Archer is a quiet, precise, polite woman who would be dauntingly donnish were it not for frequent, unignited, flashes of dry wit. She talked to me in the garden of the family home; which, just to add another strand of wild unlikely to the Archer chronicles, happens to be the Old Vicarage at Grantham, where Rupert Brooke once lodged.

She was a "contented conformist" of a pupil at Cheltenham Ladies' College, becoming a brilliant chemistry student at St. Anne's college, Oxford, and marrying Jeffrey Archer at 21, — "much too young". While he was sprinting for glory and building up his PR business, she worked steadily for a PhD at Imperial College, London, then commuted to Oxford to lecture.

In 1969 her husband got to Westminster, and she found herself combining, at 25, her duties as the wife of an MP for the Lincolnshire constituency of Louth with her Oxford career and her first pregnancy. Early in our conversation, Mary had observed dryly that "the public Jeffrey is a bit of a caricature in some ways", but then she told me the tale of



Mary Archer: 'It's Jeffrey's life, he copes with it his way. Whatever he does, I have always preferred sins of commission to sins of omission'

their son William's birth, in 1972, which proves that she has also been known to behave like a caricature; a skit on the unworshipful bluestocking.

"It was 10 weeks before he was due, and my waters broke. I was in the middle of a seminar, and for some extraordinary reason — I am very ashamed of this — I went back to finish the tutorial, and then took another one. Then, instead of going to a doctor, I went to the Bodleian Library to look up the next stage of labour."

After this academic diversion, she caught the train to London, as usual, and was met by Jeffrey. "He saved William's life," she says. "He drove me to hospital — more or less on the pavements — and got me to the delivery room with five minutes to spare. William went into an incubator. Really, I behaved incredibly. Practically infanticide."

That autumn she got a nanny, started work at the Royal Institution, where she became one of the pioneers in the study of photoelectrochemistry, and founded the United Kingdom section of the International Solar Energy Society.

So far, the man of rapid action

and the woman of analytical calm had made a good team. The partnership was to be further tested; when she was pregnant for the second time her husband announced his financial crash. "I was angry with him for being so foolish — that lasted 24 hours. Then we organized things: I went on working, because there was the job waiting at Cambridge [until last year, she was a college lecturer and tutor at Newham], and I could cover our expenses."

Jeffrey went to stay with a friend in the country and write a novel. "At that time I didn't know he could even write a letter." Any wife under the circumstances might have been irritated by this maverick enterprise. But "this was a no-lose situation. It didn't cost anything to write the novel, and I thought it would make at least some money. I would have hated him to sit around whining: 'I cannot stand people who make no effort. As for getting a job — a delicate, ironic pause — "I have never exactly seen Jeffrey as stable salaried-employee material". The novels stunned her with their success.

Her own book, the work of more than a decade, is now coming together. The work, co-authored with Professor Jim Bolton, is

called *Photoconversion of Solar Energy*. It will be the first standard textbook in a very new, rapidly growing subject. She shines with quiet enthusiasm. "It is exciting. Satisfying. And I like the way scientists work. It is a world where things can be proved and disproved."

When the financial crash came, she told Jeffrey she would not much relish being put through such a crisis again. "But last autumn, it happened. A different thing, and I suppose it wasn't so bad." When the Monica Coghlin scandal broke, Mary Archer made a rare public appearance, nonchalantly leaning on the doorpost in her dressing gown, being civil to reporters. "I wasn't making a special effort. Actually, I didn't know there were cameras out there. The thing is, the whole affair seemed a lot of nonsense to me then, and it still seems so now. I have great contempt for gossip writers: it is not a job for a grown man. But I rarely get upset about it all."

Her two sons were home for half-term, and had to be told. They were "Puzzled, I think. The older boy found it hard to go back to school, and faced it with great

courage. The younger one sees life as a team game, and was fiercely partisan, which made it easier. But you can't shield people. Nobody can go through life without suffering, or they would become insufferable."

Was she ever annoyed with her husband, I asked — either over the handling of that matter, or over his public gaffes and on-air rages? "Goodness, no. Has he got a temper? We've only had two rows. Anyway, it's his life, he copes with it in his way. And whatever he does, I have always preferred sins of commission to sins of omission. Someone who gets on with doing things, to someone who sits moaning."

True to principle, she gave me a leaflet about her forthcoming Rupert Brooke events at the Vicarage and the Grantham village hall, in aid of various church buildings. "There you are." Another dry flash. "I would like to think I have some success as an impresario."

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Rupert Brooke, a one-man play by Mark Rylance, will be performed in the gardens of the Old Vicarage on Sunday, July 12 at 2.30pm and 5.30pm. Mary Archer lectures on Rupert Brooke's poetry on August 3 in the Village Hall, 7.30pm. For further details write to her at the Old Vicarage, Grantham, Cambridge, CB3 9ND, enclosing an a.s.e.

## An unhealthy obsession?

What is it, I wonder, as I read the newspaper reports of the antics in Cleveland, that turns a society hysteric? What, for example, was it that turned the women in the medieval French town of Loudon into raving lunatics, convinced they were possessed? What happened in Salem? What is possessing our society today when it comes to the subject of sexual abuse of children? Depending on whose statistics you believe, either one out of every 10 adults you meet has been sexually abused as a child or one out of every four children you see around you are now experiencing sexual abuse.

Cleveland therapist Sue Richardson favours the one in four estimate, while her co-worker, Dr Marietta Higgs, leans reluctantly to the more conservative 10 per cent figure. "Some professionals in the field," she said on television last week, "would put the figure a lot higher."

How do they know these things, I ask myself? The sexual abuse of children is a diabolical act when it occurs, but is it really any worse now? The NSPCC figures released this week show a 12 per cent decrease in child sexual abuse over the last half dozen years. By their estimate, one in every 1,730 children (0.3 per cent) are victims. What is the basis for the one-in-10 number?

Questionable methodology, one begins to think, after actually looking at the 1984 MORI study that child abuse experts cite. The study interviewed 2,160 adults to ask them about their recollections of sexual abuse as children. The 10 per cent figure included "being talked to about sex in an erotic way", and "kissing and hugging in a sensual way".

If the definition of sexual abuse is broadened efficiently, of course, virtually no human being escapes victimization. At the same time, the MORI study reveals that by far the most significant percentage of those claiming childhood sexual abuse say it was perpetrated by a "male stranger". The family is rarely cited. Some of the experiences, in fact, come from "friends of a brother or sister", indicating that sexual abuse in the MORI study could also include a sexual experimentation of adolescence or children involved in doctor-and-nurse games. Meanwhile, one reads with horror the law

reports involving the child sexual abuse clinic at the Great Ormond Street Hospital. Although that unit has modified some of its techniques in response to criticism, there remains a disturbing feeling that the interviewing procedures of these centres themselves may create the higher numbers of reported abuse. On occasion, there seems to be a presumption that a child is telling the truth only if she or he reports that abuse took place. When a child denies it, the social workers try to pry some other response out of them.

The allegation of sexual abuse is also becoming a more frequent accusation in child custody cases. Among the most disturbing letters I have received are those from fathers who have restricted access to their children because of unproven allegations by the mother. The charge is effective because fighting such an allegation in today's climate is hideously difficult. As in every fashion, child abuse is an idea whose time has come.

For three reasons, I think. In the first place, like any other hysteria it simply occurs. Popular hysterias emerge and pick up their own impetus. They may embrace the finest minds — just as the best doctors of the day believed that masturbation was the root of every physical and spiritual degeneracy.

The second reason is that like many big lies, it is no doubt based on some smaller truths. Sexual abuse of children exists. It is, alas, real. The third reason has to do with *zeitgeist*. Just as the hysteria about unidentified flying objects could not exist until the space technology of the 1950s, so a number of social pressures today combined to create the conditions for a hysteria about sexual abuse of children. These pressures may be more unconscious than conscious and they include, I think, the antipathy of the collectivist spirit of our time to the independent family unit as well as the neo-Victorianism of the women's movement that sees all men as beasts.

Still, the events at Cleveland may have served a higher purpose. Hysteria needs to peak before it dissipates. Once perspective returns, a society can go back to the business of protecting its children without sacrificing due process of law and common sense.

BARBARA AMIEL

## Size 24 — and proud of it

Weighing about 18 stone, standing 5ft 9in and taking size 24 clothes, psychotherapist Margaret Greaves carries herself without the least trace of self-consciousness. Perhaps it is because she feels so good about herself. A vivacious, energetic woman in her late forties, she has learnt not to care what others may think just so long as she can find fashionable clothes that fit.

Sadly, the same cannot be said about the dozens of women who have passed through the doors of her consulting rooms in Hampshire. Society, she says, feels bad about themselves, yet an astonishing 47 per cent of women are size 16 or more.

To help them, Mrs Greaves runs a series of one-day work-

shops around the country (the next is in London tomorrow) where women are not only encouraged to come to terms with their size, but also to challenge society's deep-seated prejudice against the fat.

Big and Beautiful — as she calls the workshop — does not concern itself with diet or eating problems; there is scarcely a woman who has not tried dieting, and failed. Mrs Greaves gently persuades

them to accept that the sylph-like figure about which they fantasize will never be theirs, so they should concentrate on developing their assets. She tries to cover every aspect of the difficulties facing the big woman, from fashion to nutrition, job discrimination to keeping fit. They take comfort from seeing other women as large as themselves.

"It's a celebration of us and our size," she says. "Instead of spending their lives undermining themselves, I get them to recognize that we're not the ones who are out of step, we're not greedy or lazy or lacking in will-power. I want them to be angry enough to challenge these attitudes."

They are already angered by the dreary selection of outsize clothes and accessories. Trousers are never long enough, shoes rarely go above size seven, and the waist is never in the right place.

"At our workshop," she says, "we pool information about what we've seen, where we've been and what we've bought — decent jeans from here or a good leather jacket from there." Men's shops and second-hand dress shops "where Twenties and Thirties clothes fit like a dream" are a popular fall-back.

She encourages the women to exchange views on the many obstacles put in their way — like having to manoeuvre their body into a fixed



Self-confident: Margaret Greaves restaurant seat, or the dread of going to have an X-ray knowing that the gown won't meet at the front.

Many leave the workshop angrier than when they arrived, and this is a big step forward. "They go away more assertive, no longer fearing that they're being watched, or dreading eating in front of others because they shouldn't really be eating at all."

Barbara Lamb  
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The Big and Beautiful workshop takes place tomorrow, 10am-5pm, at 49 Croftdown Road, London NW5 and costs £20. Tel 0703 26304 for details.

## TALKBACK

From Mrs Fabienne Smith, Action Against Allergy, Manor Place, Edinburgh

How does Allegra Taylor (Second Opinion, June 18) know the dowsing pendulum gave an accurate diagnosis? This method of obtaining information has failed all controlled scientific tests from 1913 onwards, in the United States as well as in this country. In January *Which* investigated four so-called allergy diagnosis clinics which use dowsing to pinpoint allergens. They were all hopeless failures.

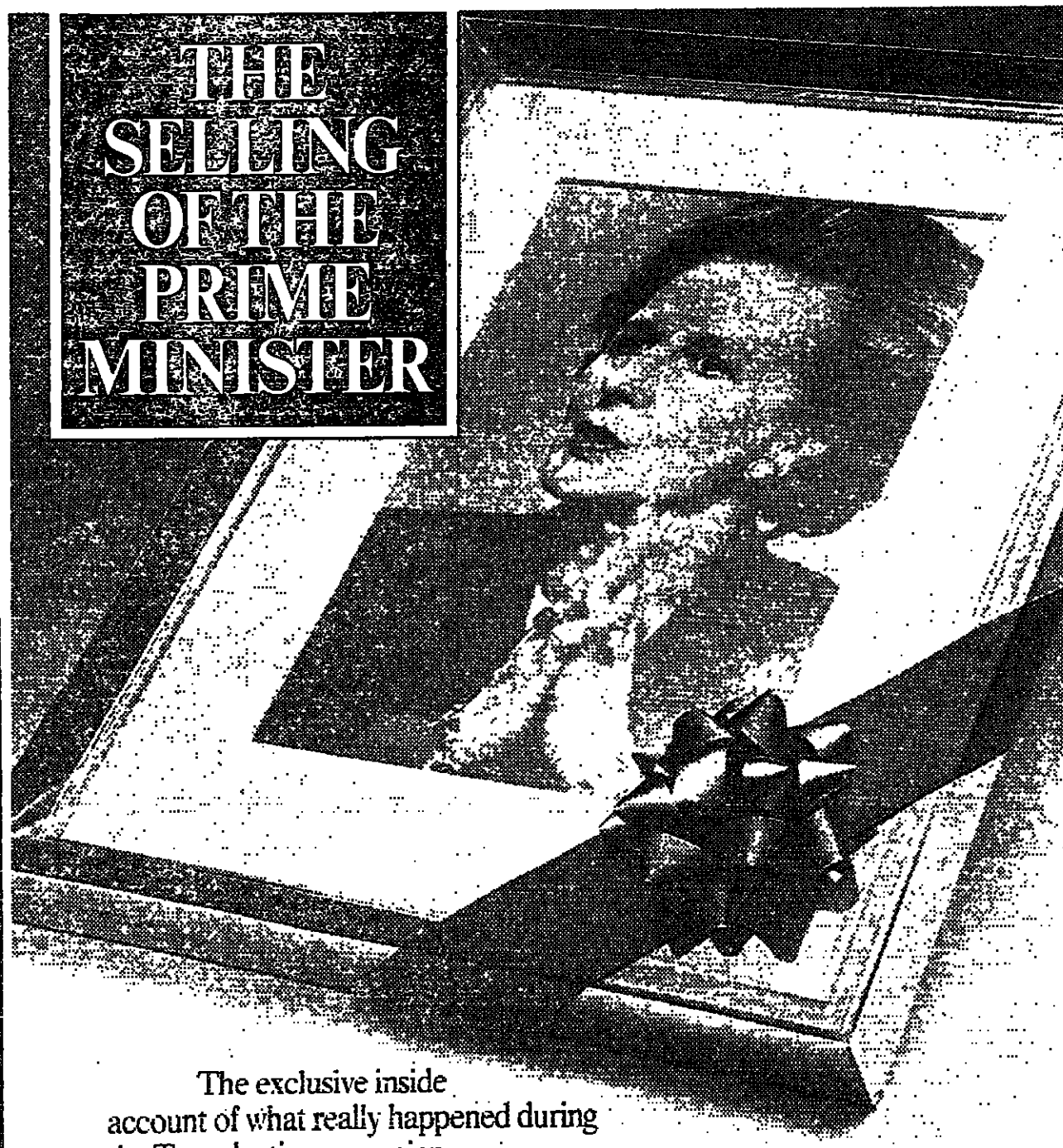
From Dr Caroline Murray, 29 John Street, Cambridge

I cannot decide how to interpret Jane Priestman's remark: "Complaining about British Rail is a national sport — it's like the weather" (Monday Page, June 22). Does she

really consider that such complaints are unjustified carping or does her comparison with the weather suggest that in her view BR is as uncontrollable, unpredictable and unaccountable to its customers as the climate is to humanity at large?

If she believes BR is "getting there by design", may I recommend to her attention the "facelifted" Cambridge station? The concourse has been transformed by banks of unattractive, hard benches and queues for telephone boxes, placed on either side of the doors from the ticket office, add a further obstacle to the laden passenger. We had assumed that these modifications were temporary steps; however, they appear to be hardening (especially the benches) into permanence.

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**VAT delay payment promised**

Traders whose payments of value-added tax have been "unreasonably delayed" by more than 30 days are to receive an additional payment of 5 per cent of the repayment reclaimed.

This was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, in a Commons written reply yesterday to Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Wythenshawe, Manchester, who tabled his question after receiving an approach from the Co-op that repayments were being delayed.

**Davy's £20m**

Davy Corporation, the engineering group, yesterday reported pretax profits for last year up from £16.3 million to £20.2 million. Sales rose from £594 million to £711 million.

**Thomson 56%**

The International Thomson Organisation's bid for Associated Book Publishers was yesterday declared unconditional after receiving acceptances totalling 56.5 per cent.

**Morgan chief**

Morgan Grenfell has appointed Mr Christopher Whittington chief operating officer, acting as deputy to Mr John Craven, the group chief executive. Mr Craven is to be appointed chairman of Morgan Grenfell Securities Holdings, the group's subsidiary responsible for securities operations.

**SUMMARY**

**STOCK MARKETS**

New York	Dow Jones	2428.57 (+18.81)
Tokyo	Nikkei Dow	2463.46 (+384.08)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3229.15 (+85.18)
Amsterdam	Gen	1006.14 (+2.9)
Sydney	AO	1800.0 (+25.8)
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	1875.9 (+34.7)
Brussels	Gen	4829.5 (+49.4)
Paris	CAC	407.4 (+2.9)
Zurich	SFA Gen	n/a
London	FT 100	2297.4 (+27.6)
FT 30		1794.6 (+22.5)

Closing prices  
Recent issues

**MAIN PRICE CHANGES**

REBS:		
CCA Galleries	203p	(+20p)
Rio Tinto-Zinc	1073p	(+25p)
Yusuf Overseas	225p	(+25p)
AD Holdings	923p	(+25p)
Reed Executive	1010p	(+50p)
London Int	360p	(+40p)
LDI Group	230p	(+10p)
T Com	735p	(+35p)
Avon Rubber	727p	(+22p)
Dominio Printing	515p	(+33p)
Plastic Const	143p	(+44p)
T Robinson	584p	(+21p)
Cookson Group	751p	(+37p)
ABC Blends	487p	(+57p)
Octopus Publish	487p	(+57p)
Beecham	557p	(+18p)

**FALLS:**  
Microgen 419p (-20p)  
FT 100 2297.4 (-12p)  
Reed Int 104p (-12p)  
Prices are as at 4pm

**INTEREST RATES**

London: Bank Base: 9%  
3-month interbank 9.5%  
3-month eligible bills 8.5-9.5%  
Buying rate  
US: Prime Rate 8.4%  
Federal Funds 6.75%  
3-month Treasury Bills 5.69-5.67%  
30-year bonds 10.9%-10.8%

**CURRENCIES**

London:	New York:
£: \$1.5170	£: \$1.5160
£: DM2.9807	£: DM1.8515
£: Sfr2.4586	£: Sfr1.5220
£: FFfr.8637	£: FFfr.1080
£: Yen238.02	£: Yen147.25
£: Index: 72.5	£: Index: 102.4
ECU £0.700330	SDR £0.789770

**GOLD**

London Fixing:  
AM \$447.40-446.25  
Close \$446.50-447.00 (£276.52-276.75)  
New York:  
Comex \$446.20-446.70

**NORTH SEA OIL**

Brent (Aug) pm \$19.10bbl (\$19.00)  
Dated latest trading price

Dis Summary 26	Unit Trusts 28
Stock Market 26	USM Funds 28
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Reed International buy biggest in UK publishing history

**Octopus sold in £540m deal**

By Joe Joseph

Mr Paul Hamlyn has sold the Octopus publishing group, which he started in 1971 with £10,000 of his own money, to Reed International, the British publishing, paper and packaging conglomerate, for £540 million.

The deal is the biggest ever in British publishing and the largest in Britain this year. It will create a publishing empire with sales of more than £1 billion a year and interests stretching from the publishing houses of Octopus, Heinemann and Hamlyn to Reed's specialist business and consumer magazines, regional newspapers and Butterworth, its legal publisher.

The takeover came as a surprise to most observers in the City and publishing world, despite the fact that the industry has been gripped by bid fever, with publishing houses changing hands at prices that would have been regarded as unimaginable only a year ago.

Mr Hamlyn, whose personal stake in Octopus is valued by the deal at about £200 million, said yesterday: "It puts Octopus right at the head of British publishing in terms of size, power and financial standing. Frankly,

this was an opportunity I could not turn down."

Mr Peter Davis, Reed's chief executive, said Mr Hamlyn approached Reed with the idea. "It fitted in very well with our strategy. We were looking to move into general book publishing. We have a very strong base in the US and obviously we have a strong presence in magazines. We would not have paid this kind of price unless we had quite a few ideas and unless we thought there was a lot of growth potential."

**Comment**.....27

It is the second time Mr Hamlyn's publishing empire has fallen into Reed's hands. In 1964 he sold Hamlyn Publishing to IPC, which was later taken over by Reed, for £2.25 million, only to buy it back 22 years later.

This time Mr Hamlyn, who will be taking half his gains in Reed shares, will become the largest private shareholder in Reed with just more than 3 per cent of the company. Octopus will remain an autonomous division of Reed, with Mr Hamlyn continuing as chairman and Mr Ian Irvine as Octopus' chief executive.

Both will move on to Reed's board. Mr Hamlyn said about half the cash he received from the deal would be funnelled into his charitable interests.

A hostile takeover of Octopus had little chance of success since Mr Hamlyn and BTR, the industrial conglomerate which has agreed to take cash for its 35 per cent stake in Octopus, between them own most of the company.

"People do get killed in car crashes and have thromboses," he said. "At some point I had to do something and I would rather do it now in a situation where I have some control."

"English language publishing today has to operate on a global scale. As an independent company Octopus could not have realized its full creative potential. But working within Reed International from a total market capitalization of £3 billion, we will be in a superb position to operate worldwide."

Reed, which has also been the focus of takeover speculation of late, is offering nine of its own shares for every 10 Octopus shares, with a cash alternative of 47.5p.



Paul Hamlyn: 'An opportunity I could not turn down'

**A welcome homecoming for publishing's elder statesman**

Mr Paul Hamlyn, aged 61, a respected elder statesman of British publishing who has built up two enviable publishing groups from scratch, has still not exhausted his ambitions.

"I would love to help build Reed into double the size it is now," he said yesterday.

"It was part of Reed once," he added, referring to the time in 1964 when IPC, later taken over by Reed, bought Hamlyn, the publishing house he started in 1949 with £350 left

to him by his grandfather. "In a funny way it's sort of coming home. Possibly second marriages are better than first."

In fact Mr Hamlyn's links with Reed and IPC stretch back even further. His first job was with *Country Life*, an IPC magazine, where he started as an office boy when he was 16.

In returning to Reed, Mr Hamlyn, a private man, brings with him one of the most innovative minds in publishing. He realized before most the mileage that could be had

by packaging books more attractively, selling them more cheaply and plugging them in supermarkets, department stores and newsagents.

Large volume sales to prized clients such as Marks and Spencer and WH Smith, with many of the titles published under the retailer's own imprint, gave Hamlyn the added edge of volume sales helping to cut prices further.

After selling Hamlyn Publishing in 1964 for £2.25 million, Mr Hamlyn wrestled

with IPC before moving on to become joint managing director of News International with Mr Rupert Murdoch.

"I then decided I wasn't really any good at anything other than publishing," he says now. He eventually set up Octopus in 1971 as an independent company. Under Mr Hamlyn's watchful eye, pretax profits have grown one hundredfold to £26 million.

Octopus is his third great success. Besides the original Hamlyn books, he conceived

the Music for Pleasure series of classical records at popular prices.

There were suggestions that he might have received more for Octopus if he had sold it to the highest bidder. But he says he was shocked to see Associated Book Publishers put itself up for auction last month with little control over who would eventually be in charge once the cheques were signed. As he says: "Do you auction a company that has employees?"

**Contibel holders seek higher bid**

Institutional investors in Contibel were still set last night on extracting a higher offer from bidders Tractebel and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert, the Belgian holding companies which own 29.5 per cent.

The result of the bid will be announced today, but indications last night were that acceptances on the expiry of the second closing date at 3pm yesterday were likely to be little more than the 7.2 per cent reached after the first closing date. The bidders may extend for two weeks.

Tempus, page 26

**M&S 'hit by bad weather'**

By Alexandra Jackson

The bad weather has adversely affected sales of seasonal goods at Marks and Spencer. Lord Rayner, chairman and chief executive, said yesterday.

He told the annual meeting that although the financial year started well with good weather in April and the Easter holiday, sales of seasonal goods in May and June were disappointing.

Lord Rayner reported that the progress being made to contain costs together with new store openings and refurbishments planned for the second half of the year would lead to satisfactory results for the year as a whole.

City analysts had feared the annual meeting would bring news of substantial stock write-downs. But they came away reasonably optimistic. The shares rose 15p to 255p.

This year, the group will add 500,000 square feet of selling space bringing the British total to 8.4 million square feet. This includes a new store at Telford, Shropshire, and the extension of the Marks and Spencer flagship store at Marble Arch in London. The first food-only store is to be opened at Pinner, Middlesex.

By the end of this financial year, Marks and Spencer will have modernized more than 70 per cent of its selling space since April 1985. Overseas stores have been opened in Paris, Canada and New York State.

Tempus, page 26

**Intervention costs \$230m**

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's gold and foreign currency reserves fell by an underlying \$230 million (£142 million) last month, against City expectations. The fall, the first since last October, suggests that the Bank of England has been intervening more actively to support sterling since the general election than had been thought.

Although the size of the fall was modest, the reserves had been expected to show an increase of up to \$1 billion, resulting from the unwinding of earlier swap activity by the Bank of England, carried out during April and May. Thus the true fall during the month may have been greater than appeared from the underlying fall.

"The fall in the reserves was more than I looked," said Mr Steven Bell, the chief economist at Morgan Grenfell, the bankers. "There was more intervention than we thought at the time."

The reserves stood at \$34.36 billion (£21.31 billion) at the end of last month, compared with \$34.68 billion (£21.30 billion) at the end of May.

The actual fall of \$315 million turned into an underlying fall of \$230 million after allowing for foreign currency borrowing and repayments. Last month's fall followed a rise of \$9.5 billion over the previous three months.

In the currency markets yesterday, the pound rose modestly in spite of the reserves fall. It gained 0.2 cents to \$1.6170 against a stronger dollar. The pound rose by nearly a penny to DM2.9596 and the sterling index closed 0.2 higher at 72.5. The dollar

was helped by US unemployment data, and rose from DM1.8275 to DM1.8310, and from Y146.65 to Y147.22. Gilts closed a quarter of a point lower.

The gilt market has suffered from worries about inflation and overheating. Some of these concerns were voiced by Professor Charles Goodhart, the former chief monetary adviser at the Bank of England, at a seminar of the London School of Economics Financial Markets Group.

Professor Goodhart, citing strong growth in credit and what he believed to be the development of an official policy of shadowing the European Monetary System currencies, said that interest rates were likely to move higher over the next 12 months.

Comment, page 27

**Lawson welcomes debt solutions**

The Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, yesterday welcomed "unequivocally" last month's move by National Westminster to write down some of its Third World debts.

Such moves, he said, should open the way to developing more market solutions to the debt situation, including the development of a secondary market in the debts owed to the banking system.

Mr Lawson, speaking in the Queen's Speech debate, also said that there were signs of progress in the international debt situation.

His own plan for sub-



Lawson: signs of progress

Saharan Africa of converting loans into grants, rescheduling debt and reducing interest rates on official debt, was progressing well, he said.

Since the plan was put forward in Washington in April, the Paris Club of creditor governments had agreed four reschedulings, he said. Mozambique, Zaire, Mauritania and Uganda have been given periods of grace of up to 10 years and rescheduling of debts for up to 20 years.

Work is under way, he said, to reduce the burden of official debt faced by the sub-Saharan African countries.

The second version of the 1987 Finance Bill will be published today. It will incorporate most of the elements of the first bill which had to be put aside because of the general election.

**UK earnings 'small beer' compared with those offered in US**

**Go west for best R&D salaries**

By Edward Townsend  
Industrial Correspondent

Britain's bright but underpaid research and development scientists are being poached by aggressive American companies for salaries often three times their present earnings.

According to a survey published today by Incomes Data Services, British R&D staff faces a rapid decline in salary progression unless scientists leave research and go into management.

The report, on pay and progression in research and development, says R&D salaries in Britain, which vary from an average £28,000 for a research director to £8,500 for a graduate trainee, are "small beer" in comparison with those offered in the US.

Recent figures from the American and British institutes of physics reveal that a technologist with 10 to 14 years' experience can expect to earn about £36,000 in

Britain.

A first-degree physicist in America would start in R&D on the equivalent of £16,000 a year, well in excess of the rates offered at a sample of 14 companies surveyed by IDS. Ferranti Computer Systems, for example, pays a starting salary to graduate electronic engineers of £8,500 a year, the Central Electricity Generating Board pays about £10,500 to PhD entrants, and Wellcome pays new scientists £8,900.

IDS said that despite skills shortages and a drop in total output of university and polytechnic graduates, almost all the 30 companies surveyed said a flexible pay policy could cure most of the difficulties in recruiting new graduate technologists.

Progression in one high-precision engineering company for a BSc recruit was a starting salary of £9,048 increased by 7 per cent after one year when the

range would be £9,500-£11,750 plus a 4 per cent merit increase. After at least two years, he or she would be paid £11,250-£13,500.

One company reported, however, that graduate recruits left after three years to sell their experience elsewhere.

Scientists and engineers tend to reach a "salary bar" at an earnings level of about £16,000-£20,000, beyond which they cannot progress without leaving pure R&D work for a managerial role.

In a separate survey, IDS shows that computer managers in the City of London are being paid between 18 and 36 per cent more than their counterparts elsewhere in the country. One data processing manager was reported to be paid £110,000 "in recognition of the extremely tough demands of servicing the financial revolution under way."

IDS says: "The management group in the City is not just better paid, it is also a year or two younger."

**Whitehall and City fall out on BAA price**

By Ray Heath

The pricing of shares in BAA has become one of the trickiest exercises in the Government's privatization programme, with the City and Whitehall now differing by as much as 40p or 50p on what the stock is worth.

In the middle is BAA and its chairman, Sir Norman Payne, who is believed to be worried that the Government will try to squeeze too much out of the issue and set a price which will subdue investor interest.

The decision on the price has to be made by Wednesday - Impact Day - when it will be formally announced. The City is sure there will be some tough financial arm-wrestling until then.

The price at which almost every analyst is looking is between 220p and 230p. Mention of such a level to the government camp, which will be raising well over £1 billion from the sale of its total holding in BAA, causes doubts.

In Whitehall jargon, trying to sell that price to the Government would "cause a problem". The civil service sums are indicating a price nearer 270p.

Miss Jennie Wootton, airlines analyst with the brokers Kleinwort Grieson, said: "At that price, there is no room for any after-market. It is just too expensive com-

pared with other industrial stocks if you want interest in this issue." She shares the view that while BAA is a well-managed company with some good growth ahead, it does not qualify for the sort of glamour rating that 270p would mean.

The City admits that it has a vested interest in a nice low price, which will bring a nice high premium for its clients on first-day dealings; but it also points out that the Government needs BAA to be a success if it is to be attracted to the electricity and water privatizations.

The upper limit to City opinion on BAA's price is reflected in the advice now being prepared for brokers' institutional clients considering taking part in the tender portion of the offer - BAA's unique selling point.

This is a device to calm down a first-day scramble for shares by allowing big investors, who wish to be sure of having the right amount of BAA in their portfolio, to bid for stock. They are expected to offer approximately the price that they estimate they would have to pay in the stock market once dealings start.

That price, according to Mr Ian Wilde, of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, should probably be no more than 250p, assuming that the fixed price is no more than around 220p.

**Botswana in gems link with De Beers**

By Colin Campbell

De Beers Consolidated, the world's most important diamond company, last night strengthened its grip on the international world of diamonds in a deal which will open the way for two blacks to join its board.

The multi-million pound deal between De Beers and De Beers Botswana Mining, jointly owned by De Beers and the Government of Botswana, gives De Beers ownership of an undisclosed stockpile of diamonds.

Financial details are still sparse, but De Beers will issue 20 million new shares, each valued at Rand 38.55, which on last night's London price, puts a £147.4 million tag on the share transaction alone.

In addition, there will be a cash payment the size of which De Beers declines to reveal.

The shares to be issued represent 5.27 per cent of the enlarged capital, and are the first significant share issue by De Beers for decades.

De Beers Botswana Mining can nominate two directors to

the board of both De Beers and the Diamond Trading Company.

The net effect of last night's arrangement, signed between De Beers and the Botswana Government is to bring under direct De Beers control, through its marketing arm the Central Selling Organization, the stockpile of diamonds built up by the three mines in Botswana during the 1982-85 worldwide recession in the diamond industry.

The financial implications for De Beers mean that it will assume an even greater stockpile of diamonds on its balance sheet, which in turn will require to be financed.

In the recession of the early 1980s it was the growing stockpile and the financial strain which put De Beers' earnings under pressure. De Beers has since recovered its financial health and through the tight marketing policies of the CSO, the company is better able to assume a heavier stockpile in the knowledge that it can be easily financed.

De Beers shares closed at 737p, up 5p, yesterday.

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## BUSINESS SUMMARY

## Lloyd's to publicize underwriting charges

Comprehensive information on charges made by underwriting agents to members of Lloyd's is to be made more widely available. The detailed plans, approved by the Council of Lloyd's yesterday, comes after agreement in March last year that the level of charges should be disclosed. A central register, updated annually, will set out managing and members' agents' charges separately. There will also be a general information document on agents' charges which will include charges levied by managing agents for each syndicate and any variations to individual or group of names.

Details of charges made by members' agents which will show any variations to the managing agents' set terms, and any additional charges made by the members' agent will also be shown. The general information document will outline the type of charges involved and will provide general information to the rates levied. It will include any explanation of factors which might influence the actual amount charged.

## £4.5m profits Suter's Cotts for Microgen buy cleared

Microgen Holdings, the computer output bureau services company, yesterday announced a 35 per cent increase in pretax profits from £3.3 million to £4.5 million for the six months to April 30. Turnover at £16.2 million, as against £12.4 million, increased by 30 per cent, while earnings per share were up 35 per cent at 7.7p. The company is paying an interim dividend of 1.5p compared with 1p in 1986.

## Domino in US buy

Domino Printing Sciences, the manufacturer of high-tech printing equipment, is taking over its US trading partner, American Technologies, in a £23.1 million deal. The stock market liked the move and marked the shares up 33p to 515p. They were launched two years ago at 200p.

The US company has been selling Domino's specialized ink-jet printers since 1983 and last year made a profit of £2.3 million on turnover of £11.4 million. The acquisition will capitalize Domino at more than £100 million. It will pay for the deal via a rights issue, raising an additional £4.6 million for working capital. First-half pretax profits jumped from £1.4 million to £1.8 million on turnover up to £8 million from £5.7 million. The interim dividend is raised from 0.95p to 1.2p.

## Clark urges open markets

Mr Alan Clark (right), the Trade Minister, will press the developing countries to make their economies more market-oriented and less dependent on exports of a single commodity at the Seventh United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva next week. Britain hopes it will be less confrontational than the last meeting and yield a single final document instead of separate resolutions.



## Hampton Trust rises

Hampton Trust, with extensive property interests in Britain and mining interests in Australia, has reported net asset value at March 31 up from 37.4p to 39.3p a share after a year in which pretax profits rose from £9.5 million to £13.9 million. The final dividend is being raised from 1.25p to 1.5p a share, making 1.25p (1p) for the year.

Rental income earned in Britain rose from £3.35 million to £5.68 million, and the British investment properties were valued at £88.1 million (£55.5 million) at year-end, the board says. The portfolio comprises shops (60 per cent), offices (35 per cent) and industrial and commercial sites (5 per cent). Group net rental income, at £7.5 million a year, is expected to rise over the next five years to £10 million annually, the board adds. Total group borrowings at £37.6 million represent a borrowing ratio of 76 per cent (66 per cent).

## PR group in Marling leaps £1.3m deal 46% to £3.1m

The public relations group Charles Barker is buying the Traverse-Healy & Register consultancy in a deal worth up to £1.3 million, depending on future profits. Traverse-Healy, which will be merged with Charles Barker's corporate division, made £156,000 pretax profits last year. Its clients include Esso, Guardian Royal Exchange, Milton Keynes Development Corporation and Thorn EMI.

Marling Industries, the industrial textiles manufacturer, yesterday reported record pretax profits of £3.1 million for last year, an increase of 46 per cent. Sales were up by 15 per cent at £47.5 million. Borrowings have been reduced to 55 per cent of shareholders' funds. The dividend payment for the year goes up 25 per cent to 2.2p a share. The share price rose 1p to 191p on the stock market.

## Underwoods soars on talk of second bid approach

By Michael Clark and Geoffrey Foster

Shares of Underwoods, the high street chemist, shot up 20p to 201p yesterday, sparking off speculation that it may be a bid target for the second time this year.

The shares collapsed after Woolworth walked away in March but now the talk is that someone else may be thinking of stepping into the breach and making an offer for the company. The Underwoods share price, however, is still a long way short of the 264p it touched in March when Woolworth made its initial approach.

Talks between the two sides were said to have broken down because Mr Geoff Mulcahy, Woolworth chief executive, refused to pay the high price being asked by Mr Brian Kerner, managing director of Underwoods. Mr Mulcahy's decision to walk away from the table later proved to be a shrewd move. Full-year figures from Underwoods in May, showing pretax profits up from £2.54 million to £3.11 million, were poorly received by the market.

Some dealers, however, are convinced that Underwoods' high street sites may still be tempting to another predator. Ward White and even Storehouse were being loosely tipped as potential suitors last night. At these levels, Underwoods is worth £54.6 million.

The rest of the stores sector enjoyed selective support, helped by a cheerful statement to shareholders at the Marks and Spencer annual meeting.

Elsewhere, share prices enjoyed a new lease of life as the appearance of a few cheap buyers caught market-makers on the hop. The level of turnover, however, remained low. This was not reflected in the FT 30-share index, which rose 22.5 to 1,794.6. The broader FT-SE 100 also jumped 27.6 to 2,297.4.

A stronger performance by the pound failed to inspire gills, which closed with losses stretching to 2½ at the longer end.

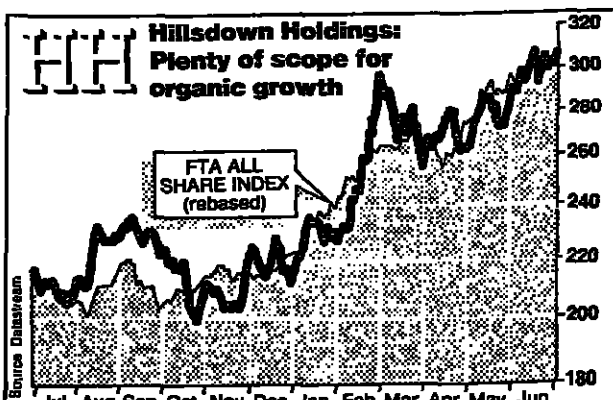
It was a case of better late than never for Blue Circle Industries which enjoyed a 14p rise to 513p — just 3p shy of its high — in late response to Wednesday's news of a 2 per cent increase in the price of cement.

Hillsdown Holdings, the food, furniture and property group, appears to be struggling off the ill effects of joint founder Mr David Thompson's decision to sell half his holding in the company for £150 million earlier this year. The price firm earlier 3p to 305p — just 5p below its high for the year — helped by a bullish circular from Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker.

Mr David Shaw, an analyst at BZW, originally recommended the shares at about the 207p level and still believes they are undervalued.

He says earnings a share should grow by at least 20 per cent a year over the next five years without any further acquisitions and despite a rising tax charge.

Hillsdown has grown rapidly over the past couple of years after a string of takeovers. Other acquisitions are planned, aimed at strengthening the group.



ing the existing business. Mr Shaw, however, expects the group's future trading performance will also demonstrate its ability to grow organically.

He reckons that a combination of strong earnings growth potential and a steady im-

proved in sentiment will push the shares higher and is recommending them as a "buy" to his clients.

Shares of Savoy, the luxury hotel group, were again a firm market, still hoping that rival Trusthouse Forte would launch another bid soon in an effort to win control of the group. It already owns about 75 per cent of equity but speaks for only 45 per cent of the votes, owing to the Savoy's two-tier voting structure.

The Savoy A shares ad-

vanced 4p to a peak of 561p — for a two-day lead of 10p. The all-important B shares recovered from an early £7.50 fall before touching £175, at one stage, and closed a net £2.50 up at £167.50.

Norfolk Capital, the fast-growing hotel chain, where Lady Joseph, widow of Sir Max Joseph, holds a 51.10 per cent stake, continued to attract speculative support and hardened a further 4.5p at a high of 48p. Dealers are still talking of a possible bid from Scottish & Newcastle Breweries.

S&N was the subject of takeover talk itself after its bid for rival Matthew Brown ended in failure a few years ago. It still owns a near-30 per cent stake in the Lancashire brewer. S&N finished 4p higher at 261p, while Matthew Brown put on 8p at 662p.

Other brewers to benefit from the warm weather included Allied-Lyons, 2p to 428p; Grand Metropolitan, the Truman and Watney Mann drinks group, 3p to 537p; Guinness, 5p to 364p; Vaux Group, 6p to 535p; and Morland & Co, 10p to 540p.

Amber Day Holdings, the

textiles group, stood out with a jump of 26p to a peak of 96p. The recent strength of the shares has forced Mr Ronald Metzger, the chairman, to concede he is in talks with a third party about a possible injection of funds into the company. Marketmen were convinced that something was going on but most suggestions centred on a reverse takeover by John Kent, the USM-quoted menswear retailer, where Amber Day already owns a 23.75 per cent stake.

Shares of Glamour, which markets and distributes hosiery products to supermarkets, had a flying start on the main market. They were placed at 178p, through de Zoete and Bevan, the brokers arm of BZW, and opened sharply higher at 223p before closing at 236p — a premium of 58p.

Porter Chadburn, the brew-

ery equipment subsidiary of GM Firth (Holdings), soared 108p to 425p on the announcement that GM Firth had reduced its stake in the company to just under 40 per cent from 64.7 per cent.

The board sold 1.1 million shares (25 per cent) to a consortium that included Messrs R Dinkin and D Cassidy and Charterhouse Bank. Mr Dinkin, under a new management structure, will become chairman and chief executive of Porter Chadburn with the object of developing the company separately from Firth, enabling a greater rate of expansion to be achieved.

Mr Cassidy is a former director of Hanson Trust. Acquisitions should follow shortly. Shares of GM Firth rose 7p to 120p.

Mr Paul Hamlyn's Octopus Publishing Group returned from a brief suspension after details of the agreed £540 million offer from Reed International, the paper, packaging and publishing conglomerate. The shares responded with a jump of 49p to 479p. The news brought smart gains to other publishing companies such as A&C Black, 40p higher at 560p, and William Collins, 57p better at 775p.

Reed has been a strong market of late with investors chasing the price up to a high of 633p amid unconfirmed reports that First Boston, the US investment house, had built up a 12 per cent stake in the company. The shares retreated to finish 11p lower at 552p.

Plastic Construction, the Birmingham supplier of anti-pollution and corrosion-resistant equipment, jumped 52p to 150p on the surprise announcement that the company had received an approach which may or may not lead to an offer being made.

Owners Abroad, the package tour operator, advanced to 168p on one stage yesterday as takeover speculation intensified. The shares later reacted on profit-taking to close only 2p dearer on balance at 157p although dealers remain convinced a deal is imminent.

A consortium bid has been expected for a while now with Mr Neil Scott, the former chairman, said to have found financial backing for an offer.

## ALPHA STOCKS

Company	Volume '000	Company	Volume '000	Company	Volume '000
Allied-Lyons	1,500	English China	423	Bank Hovis	688
Amstar	2,200	Fisons	938	Redland	1,200
Argyll	3,700	Gen Accident	138	Riccart Colman	1,100
ASDA-APL	2,800	GLEC	5,000	Riccart Ltd	1,200
B&T	758	Glass	1,200	Rochem	521
B&T	1,400	Globe IT	98	RMC Group	81
BTH	4,800	Granada	1,200	RIT	2,100
B&T	1,700	Grand Met	2,600	Robt-Royce	1,300
Barclays	1,400	GUS 'A'	117	Rowntree	291
B&S	434	GRE	533	Royal B of Scot	32
B&S	5,200	Guinness	1,700	Royal Ind	1,100
B&S	1,200	Hawker Siddeley	478	Sainsbury (J)	940
BOC	7,400	Hawker Siddeley	478	Sears	2,600
BPB Ind	685	Hillsdown	1,000	Sedgwick Cp	3,800
BPB Ind	1,100	Imp Chem Ind	1,000	Sherratt	1,117
BPB Ind	949	Jaguar	1,000	Smith & Nephew	3,700
BPB Ind	19,000	Ladbrokes	1,500	STC	1,800
BPB Ind	4,700	Land Securities	960	Stan Chart	213
BPB Ind	8,000	Legal & Gen	1,000	Starhouse	1,500
BPB Ind	11,000	Logistics	824	Sun Alliance	8
BPB Ind	20,000	M&S & Spencer	12,000	Tarmac	916
BPB Ind	3,500	MEPC	1,800	TSB PIP	2,000
BPB Ind	889	M&P	754	Tesco	970
BPB Ind	2,100	Nat West	300	Thames Valley	117
BPB Ind	3,500	Nest	3,800	Travellers House	3,000
BPB Ind	1,200	P & O Dtd	781	Trusthouse Forte	554
BPB Ind	415	Pearson	1,100	Unigate	77
BPB Ind	3,800	Persimmon Bros	1,700	Unigate	307
BPB Ind	3,800	Persimmon Bros	1,700	Unigate	307
BPB Ind	2,700	Prudential	242	Wellcome	3,600
BPB Ind	1,200	Rail Elect	2,400	Whitbread 'A'	365
BPB Ind	1,800	Rank Org	300	Woolworth	1,200
BPB Ind	2,300	Rank Org	300	Woolworth	1,200

Stock prices on page 25

## WALL STREET

## Dow jumps 16 points

New York (Reuters) — Shares leved off from their steep opening gain before the first half-hour of trading. Analysts said the increase was based on gains in some US coupons as well as a stronger dollar against the yen, although the dollar was mixed overall.

Buying focused on blue chips but involved the broad market. Traders said buying

was too light to sustain the gain.

Shares also gained early on futures-related buying. Bond prices gained on a smaller-than-expected rise in June non-farm payroll employment.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 16.42 points to 2,426.18. Gains led advances two-to-one.

Shares of Hillsdown Holdings, the food, furniture and property group, appears to be struggling off the ill effects of joint founder Mr David Thompson's decision to sell half his holding in the company for £150 million earlier this year. The price firm earlier 3p to 305p — just 5p below its high for the year — helped by a bullish circular from Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the broker.

Mr David Shaw, an analyst at BZW, originally recommended the shares at about the 207p level and still believes they are undervalued.

He says earnings a share should grow by at least 20 per cent a year over the next five years without any further acquisitions and despite a rising tax charge.

Hillsdown has grown rapidly over the past couple of years after a string of takeovers. Other acquisitions are planned, aimed at strengthening the group.

Underwoods, the high street chemist, shot up 20p to 201p yesterday, sparking off speculation that it may be a bid target for the second time this year.

The shares collapsed after Woolworth walked away in March but now the talk is that someone else may be thinking of stepping into the breach and making an offer for the company. The Underwoods share price, however, is still a long way short of the 264p it touched in March when Woolworth made its initial approach.

Talks between the two sides were said to have broken down because Mr Geoff Mulcahy, Woolworth chief executive, refused to pay the high price being asked by Mr Brian Kerner, managing director of Underwoods. Mr Mulcahy's decision to walk away from the table later proved to be a shrewd move. Full-year figures from Underwoods in May, showing pretax profits up from £2.54 million to £3.11 million, were poorly received by the market.

Some dealers, however, are convinced that Underwoods' high street sites may still be tempting to another predator. Ward White and even Storehouse were being loosely tipped as potential suitors last night. At these levels, Underwoods is worth £54.6 million.

The rest of the stores sector enjoyed selective support, helped by a cheerful statement to shareholders at the Marks and Spencer annual meeting.

Elsewhere, share prices enjoyed a new lease of life as the appearance of a few cheap buyers caught market-makers on the hop. The level of turnover, however, remained low. This was not reflected in the FT 30-share index, which rose 22.5 to 1,794.6. The broader FT-SE 100 also jumped 27.6 to 2,297.4.

A stronger performance by the pound failed to inspire gills, which closed with losses stretching to 2½ at the longer end.

It was a case of better late than never for Blue Circle Industries which enjoyed a 14p rise to 513p — just 3p shy of its high — in late response to Wednesday's news of a 2 per cent increase in the price of cement.

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Some dealers, however, are convinced that Underwoods' high street sites may still



## Business teachers call for state aid

By Derek Harris  
Industrial Editor

Big employers should ensure that their middle and senior managers give regular time to management teaching, and a much-needed expansion in management training in Britain demands more government involvement.

These key recommendations to help Britain compete more effectively came in a report yesterday from the Association for Management and Business Education (AMBE). It represents 85 providers of business and management education in polytechnics and colleges.

The recommendations were AMBE's response to two reports this year on the state of management expertise in Britain and how it might be improved. Among those involved at AMBE were the Confederation of British Industry, the National Economic Development Council, the Manpower Services Commission and the British Institute of Management.

Mr Paul Jarvis, AMBE's chairman, said: "Our members agree that a large-scale expansion of business and management education is needed but employers must show a major change of attitude. There must also be substantial extra investment by the Government."

The limiting factor in expanding the field of management training was a shortage of experienced management teachers, especially those with actual management experience, AMBE pointed out.

Calling for a "new blood" initiative in a partnership between employers and higher education institutions, AMBE suggested that major employers should encourage all their middle and senior managers to make some contribution to training. It suggested each manager should aim to set aside half a day a month for this.

AMBE offered to organize pilot courses to improve the teaching skills of managers. It was suggested that these could be sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission.

A plea was also made for polytechnics and colleges to receive more aid.

The Making of British Managers: policy recommendations by the Association for Management and Business Education: £4 from AMBE, Bristol Business School, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol BS16 1QY.

## Wordplex switch backs Norsk bid

By Ray Heath

Wordplex Information Systems, the troubled computer group, has found a rescuer from its reluctantly agreed marriage with Apricot Computers by Norsk Data, the fast growing Norwegian group.

In an eleventh hour intervention, Norsk has got the approval of the Wordplex board for a 155p share offer, which values the company at about £16 million.

Apricot's 13 for 10 shares bid was yesterday worth 140p, as its share price fell 7p to 108p on expectations that it would step back in with a counter-offer of its own. Wordplex shares jumped 18p to 157p on news of the deal.

The directors of Wordplex had recommended Apricot's bid after its shareholders had refused to support a refinancing package put forward by Octagon Industries, which had run into City opposition.

Apricot directors immedi-

ately went into meetings with their financial advisers yesterday. A spokesman for Barclays de Zoete Wedd, the banker, said that the company was considering its position but should not be considered out of the race yet.

The expectation of a comeback by Apricot is based on indications that the position of the word processor manufacturer was not as grim as had first appeared.

The cost of topping Apricot's bid by perhaps £3 million would be supported in the City, and as Wordplex had £14 million of debts, the percentage increase in cost would not be as large as it appears.

Norsk Data is one of Europe's leading computer and information technology companies, which in the year to end December made profits of £44 million on a turnover of about £236 million. As it moved aggressively into the European market its profits

have grown at an average of 61 per cent a year during five years, although the pace has begun to slow.

The company aims to expand in this country, where it has yet to carve out a significant market share. Its turnover in Britain last year was £14 million, but in the first six months of this year it had grown to £9 million.

Wordplex will give Norsk Data a greatly expanded maintenance capacity in this country, but the main attraction was the company's products, which will complement Norsk's own integrated information systems, said Mr Terje Mikalsen, Norsk chairman yesterday.

Explaining the reason for the late approach to Wordplex, Mr Mikalsen said that although the company had looked at it some months ago, it was only recently that it had appreciated its potential.



Prize-winning smiles: Sir John Egan, centre, presented awards to (clockwise, from left) representatives of AnySpeed, Celtech, Dent Instrumentation, C&K Software and C Anderson

## Successful exporters win award

By Derek Harris

This year's export award for smaller businesses is shared by five companies which win prizes worth a total of £35,000. They include an Aberdeen fish merchant and a biotechnology business as well as one producing computer software.

The awards were presented in London yesterday by Sir John Egan, chairman and chief executive of Jaguar Cars, who underlined the growing awareness of British companies of the need to be competitive in world markets.

Sponsors of the awards are the British Overseas Trade Board, Kelly's UK Exports (a

Reed International publication), Price Waterhouse (the chartered accountant), Thomas Cook (the travel company) and Midland Bank.

The five equal winners were: C Anderson, fish merchant at Peterhead; AnySpeed, a Telford, Shropshire, manufacturer of electric motor speed controllers; Celtech, a biotechnology specialist based at Slough, Berkshire; C&K Software of Chard, Somerset; and Dent Instrumentation, maker of spinning yarn breakage detection systems at Colne, Lancashire.

The Peterhead fish mer-

chant, started in a small way in 1972 by Mr Christopher Anderson with a small fish-processing factory, has since been built up into a business which last year exported almost £2.7 million worth of fish. This was 37.8 per cent of total turnover. It employs 70 people and is Peterhead's biggest fish processor.

Celtech is thought to be the world's leading producer of monoclonal antibodies used in diagnostic and therapeutic preparations by leading pharmaceutical companies in Europe, America and Japan. Last year 95 per cent of the company's sales went abroad.

## Congress veto on freeing banks

From Bailey Morris  
Washington

The Reagan Administration's campaign to deregulate the highly-restricted US banking industry has suffered a severe setback after a congressional decision to place a temporary ban on allowing banks to expand into the securities and insurance industries.

US banks said the decision would further benefit British and other banks in competing in the closely-connected international market.

At the same time, Congress voted to ban permanently the creation of limited service banks, the so-called "non-bank banks", which have allowed companies such as Merrill Lynch & Co. and Sears, Roebuck & Co. and others to move into banking services.

US banking officials have launched a last-ditch campaign to prevent the final passage of the legislation, which must be approved by the Senate, the House and by President Reagan.

The industry said it was losing out to foreign competitors, particularly to British, West German and Japanese banks, because of the constraints placed on US banks by the 54-year-old Glass-Steagall Act.

Congress voted to continue many restraints on US banks after four days of heated debate over a comprehensive banking bill, which some Administration officials had hoped would lead to the creation of US "superbanks".

The decision was regarded as an important victory for the US securities industry, which has lobbied against proposals to lift the restrictions.

US banks, as a result of the legislation signed by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, have been prevented from inter-state banking, underwriting securities and creating new investment product.

President Reagan, at the urging of the US Treasury, which favours broad new powers for US banks, has threatened to veto the legislation if it is approved in its present form by the Senate and the House.

Federal Reserve Board officials wanted to retain aspects of the current law which separate banking from commerce and, therefore, place it under broader government regulation. But they also favour the movement of banks into the securities industry and have handed down recent decisions allowing Citicorp, Bankers Trust and others to expand in this direction.

## COMMENT

## Reed embarks on its second honeymoon

After yesterday's £540 million purchase of Paul Hamlyn's Octopus Publishing Group, Reed International finds itself the darling of the stock market for the second time. The first period of popularity occurred in the early 1970s, towards the end of the reign of Sir Donald Ryder, the workaholic who arrived at his desk each morning at 5.30am.

Sir Donald's macho management style certainly produced growth. Turnover grew more than 10 times during the 11 years that he was in control of Reed. He bought companies in South Africa, Australia and Canada, and led his company into the fields of publishing, printing, building and decorative products. But alas, far too much of the expansion brought problems in its wake. Reed certainly broadened its base far beyond the traditional paper-making operation. But it became a rambling empire with little apparent logic to its structure.

What happened since those days is a classic case of a company pulling itself up by its bootstraps by the time-honoured process of retrenchment, reconstruction and reorientation.

The task of dealing with the excesses of the Ryder years fell to Sir Alex Jarrett,

who took over at the tail-end of the biggest papermaking boom seen since the end of the war. The legacy of over-rapid expansion was a balance sheet burdened with debt which amounted to twice shareholders' funds.

In the five years to 1980, Sir Alex pruned the overseas operations severely, parted with a host of trade investments and chopped borrowings to 40 per cent. That probably saved the group when the early 1980s recession struck. Reed pulled out of low-growth wallpapermaking though it was the biggest in the world, sold printing, national newspapers and building products companies and settled down to concentrate on less capital-intensive operations.

Under Leslie Carpenter, who succeeded Sir Alex, the focus sharpened further to publishing, packaging and a severely rationalized paper side. The sale of DIY companies to Williams Holdings for £250 million last month completed that strategy of disposal and paved the way for the Octopus acquisition.

Reed's second honeymoon with the stock market is likely to be far longer-lived and more soundly based than the first.

## Prescription for tax reform

Academic prescriptions for reforming the tax system tend to start from intellectual purity rather than grubby reality. So it was refreshing to hear an early set of Budget representations from Professor Mervyn King, of the LSE Financial Markets Group, yesterday which made a virtue of starting from where we are rather than where we would like to be and keeping the cost within sight of the affordable.

Instead of trying to achieve a greater degree of tax neutrality through moving to either an expenditure tax, under which all savings are exempted from tax, or a comprehensive income tax, Professor King proposes to separate the taxation of earnings and savings altogether. All income from capital would be taxed at a single rate — which would probably be the same as the basic rate on earned income — and at the same time some of the main tax reliefs would be phased out.

Specifically there are eight parts to his package:

- Reduce the basic rate of tax on earnings to 25 per cent and have one higher rate of 40 per cent;
- Remove the upper earnings limit on employees' national insurance contributions;
- Confine taxation of dividends to the basic rate;
- Tax interest at 25 per cent at source;
- Move the composite rate on building society interest and bank deposits to 25 per cent;

- Phase out over 10 years the tax relief on dividends received by pension funds and on lump sums drawn out;
- Limit mortgage interest relief to the basic rate;
- Index depreciation allowances.

There are evidently some difficult pills to swallow in this concoction. But there are also several attractions. First, there would be a cut in marginal tax cuts for the vast majority of taxpayers. Admittedly the cut would not be as great as all that at the top end because the extension of insurance contributions right up the income scale (turning them effectively into an additional income tax) would produce an effective top marginal rate of 49 per cent rather than the proposed 40 per cent.

The present strong incentives to save through institutions would be much reduced by phasing out some of the multiple tax reliefs enjoyed by pension funds. Companies would also enjoy neutrality as between debt finance and equity finance, while the concentration of taxation at source would have administrative attractions.

Whether the cut in rates would be sufficiently attractive to reconcile people to the removal of some of the reliefs on pensions and mortgage relief must be uncertain. But Professor King is certainly right in thinking that tax reform is best carried forward in a balanced package and that the time to deliver that package is the first Budget of a new Parliament.

## VW board under fire

From John England, Bonn

The board of Volkswagen yesterday faced a record annual meeting audience of 6,000 shareholders, to explain how DM480 million (£162.7 million) was stolen from the company in a foreign currency fraud.

The debate over the swindle was generally calm but many shareholders pressed the directors for information on their actions when the crime came to light. Several shareholders also criticized the management for not being sufficiently prompt in taking action.

Volkswagen's chief cur-

rency dealer was arrested when the affair was discovered, and Herr Rolf Selowsky, the finance director, left.

Despite the fraud, Herr Hahn said the company had its best sales ever in 1986 with more than 2.5 million Volkswagens and Audis delivered. 5.1 per cent up on 1985, a turnover of DM52.7 billion.

● Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, the West German finance minister, said the sale of its 16 per cent stake in Volkswagen would now probably take place next year.

## Tonks rings up £6.1m

By Lawrence Lever

Pretax profits at Newman Tonks, the hardware to engineering group, increased 25 per cent from £4.8 million to £6.1 million for the six months to end-April. Turnover was slightly down at £66.1 million.

These are the first results since the company's £27.9 million merger with the Peerless engineering group in March and the purchase of Quality Hardware Manufacturing Co, a US manufacturer of architectural hardware, in December. They include a £1.1 million

contribution to pretax profits from Peerless. This would have been almost £1.5 million had Peerless businesses that have been sold or discontinued not been included.

Mr Timothy Frankland, chairman, describes the outlook for the second six months as "encouraging" and says the company is "actively pursuing other acquisition opportunities".

Earnings per share rose by 20 per cent from 4.76p to 5.71p. The company is paying an interim dividend of 3.2p (3.0p).

## Queering the pitch at BZW

A senior market maker in UK equities at investment giant Barclays de Zoete Wedd, who had been suspended from his dealing duties earlier this week, was "dismissed" by the firm last night. Frank Buchanan, who once worked for the jobbing firm Alroyd & Smithers and was a jovial and popular City figure in the days when the stock market had a thriving trading floor, was sacked by BZW after persistently breaking his pitch limits — house rules which specify the level to which a jobber can go short or long of stock. Buchanan, who lives at Hornchurch, Essex, ran BZW's stores book but the firm yesterday refused to confirm or deny reports that it had incurred losses in excess of £2 million. "Whether or not he lost money is immaterial — it is the persistent infringement of house rules which caused us to take action," said a spokesman. A few years ago, before joining BZW, Buchanan took a sojourn from the City and set up a wine bar in his native Essex with former West Ham United footballer "Patsy" Holland.

## Neddy kicks

Many of the staff at the National Economic Development Office were not present on Wednesday to hear director general John Cussels relay the grim news that the Chancellor, Nigel Lawson, had decided to slash its workload, and its budget. The more

## THE TIMES CITY DIARY

### M & S pyjama games

Lord Rayner's housekeeper keeps losing his cords — the cords to his pyjamas that is. They get lost, it seems, in the washing machine. These and other domestic secrets of the Marks & Sparks chairman were revealed to the 1,000 or so shareholders, analysts and journalists at yesterday's annual meeting at London's Royal Lancaster Hotel. His frank disclosure was prompted by a request for the return of

corded PJ's by a shareholder, Mr P. Clark, who complained that after eight washes the elastic in his M&S pyjamas wears out and they end up around his ankles. Amid shrieks of laughter, Rayner managed to explain that sometimes you just cannot win. "I'm in trouble at home because I bought a pair of corded pyjamas at M&S in Canada and the cords keep getting lost," he said.

athletic among them were away at the annual Civil Service sports day (yes, they do still have one). Its personnel staff were almost certainly there because yesterday's



"You didn't tell me business was that bad — I've just heard that Prince Charles is on his way round"

Times even carried a large NEDDY advertisement for two senior economists. It is to be assumed, however, that while on the playing fields they took the opportunity of kicking their Treasury counterparts firmly in the shins.

## In the market

Tony Field, head of market-making at Robert Fleming Securities, left the firm at the end of last week, prompting speculation that Fleming's could be the next securities house to pull out of market-making. But Gerald Davies, a director, yesterday gave me a categorical denial. "We are not pulling out — we are highly committed, we have been highly successful and we have a team of dedicated market-makers," he says. To prove the point, Barry Marks has been made the new market-making boss.

## Wheels of industry

The 7,000 small shareholders who have sat through years of losses at packaging, farm machinery and bicycle manufacturing group Elswick now have a chance to help their company pedal its way back to prosperity. Chairman Bill Cross is offering shareholders a £20 discount off the company's prestige range of Falcon bicycles — which normally cost from £100 to £450.

"We haven't been able to pay a dividend in the past and this is one way of rewarding them for their loyalty. It is also a good way of both helping the company and keeping fit," he tells me. Mr Cross, a keen cyclist, often takes to the hills with his top-of-the-range 18-gear Falcon machine. "You can go up the side of a mountain or just down to the shops on one of these bikes — they're wonderful," he says. Mr Cross, former chairman of Brent Chemicals, has turned Elswick into a recovery stock — despite reporting losses of £1.8 million last year, he expects the current year to be much improved.

● At the launch of his latest book, *Battle for the High Street*, a business and sociological study of the way chain stores have come to dominate our town centres, author William Kay — a former City Editor of *The Times* — was asked if he was thinking of writing a sequel about corner shops. I am told that his reception of this suggestion was not noticeably enthusiastic even though the London telephone directory contains 22 columns of Patels.

Carol Leonard

## UNIT TRUSTS: What to buy...when to sell

This impartial action guide could have shown you how to turn £1,000 into £2,344 in just 11 months.

Unit Trust Selector is a remarkable newsletter that can tell you how to boost your profits from unit trusts. To prove it, we'll send you the next three issues without cost or obligation.

Inside you'll discover which sectors are going to expand and precisely which funds are poised to take full advantage of the situation. Last autumn, for example, we pointed to lucrative opportunities in the Far East, singling out Legal & General's Far Eastern Fund. Sure enough, in just 11 months you could have turned a £1,000 investment into £2,344.

Following our earlier advice in the Spring of 1985, you would have bought into Europe. By May of 1986, 15 of the top 20 unit trusts were indeed European. In particular, if you'd invested £1,000 in the Holborn Europe Fund — a strong recommendation at the time — your money would have increased by over 80% to £1,820.

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- Advice on which markets and sectors are going to experience rapid growth — and which funds to buy — in time for you to get in on the ground floor.
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- When to sell your units and how to avoid unnecessary tax bills.
- Analysis of any new funds and predictions on how they'll perform.
- Tracking of fund managers' movements from group to group so you can benefit from their expertise.
- Charts, tables and statistics giving you the same data our own experts work from.

Profitable opportunities you could have enjoyed as a subscriber.

This table shows just a few examples of how much richer you would be if you had followed the advice in Unit Trust Selector.

Growth in just twelve months	Date Recommended	Growth over 12 months	Value of £1,000 invested
Wardley European	March '85	92.6%	£1,926
Laurentian Growth	July '85	103.7%	£2,037
Saxifrage Japan Growth	July '85	100.7%	£2,007
S & P Japan Growth	July '85	104.1%	£2,041
Growth in just six months	Date Recommended	Growth over 6 months	Value of £1,000 invested
Holborn Japan	Sept '85	49.4%	£1,494
Holborn Europe	Oct '85	56.1%	£1,561
Eagle Star Far Eastern	Nov '85	49.5%	£1,495
MIM Japan Performance	Dec '85	58.6%	£1,586
Schroder Japan Smaller Co's	Dec '85	52.6%	£1,526
Lloyd's Japan	Jan '86	60.6%	£1,606

● We'll also point to promising openings over the shorter term. For instance, in May 1985, you could have seen your money grow by 22.2% in just thirty days invested in Wardley's Australian Gold Fund.

● Last year, we were so confident that GRE Property Share was the one trust in its sector set to produce big gains that we included it in our "Offer to bid, not income-reinvested" (Source: Money Management).

Your subscription payment will bring you Unit Trust Selector each month for the current price of £24.75 per quarter, paid by direct debit. If this price should change, we will inform you at least six weeks in advance.

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## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

## Overseas support

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began on Monday. Dealings end July 10. \$Contango day July 13. Settlement day July 20.  
 \$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks. (VOLUMES PAGE 26)

## Portfolio - Gold -

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Redland (a)	Building Roads	
2	Bank of Ireland	Banking/Discount	
3	Central TV	Cinema/TV	
4	Hevel of London	Draperies/Stores	
5	CAP Co	Electronics	
6	Sand Diffusion	Electronics	
7	Church Charles	Building Roads	
8	Blick	Electronics	
9	Booker	Food	
10	More Bros	Draperies/Stores	
11	Hillside	Food	
12	PWS	Insurance	
13	Westwood Daves	Industrials S-Z	
14	Hopkiss	Industrials E-K	
15	Federated The	Building Roads	
16	Hanima	Industrials E-K	
17	Swire Pacific A	Industrials S-Z	
18	Armstrong	Motor/Airfr	
19	Securicor	Industrials S-Z	
20	Reynolds	Industrials E-K	
21	Eleco	Industrials A-D	
22	Bromsgrove Indr	Oil & Gas	
23	Contibel	Chemicals	
24	Millworth	Building Roads	
25	Newman Tonks	Building Roads	
26	Berkley Op	Electronics	
27	Forward Tech	Draperies/Stores	
28	Bancic (a)	Draperies/Stores	
29	Empire Stores	Draperies/Stores	
30	Watts Blake	Building Roads	
31	Body Shop	Draperies/Stores	
32	Mercery Ltd	Banking/Discount	
33	Parker Knoll A	Industrials A-D	
34	Arcon	Industrials A-D	
35	Avit Europe	Oil & Gas	
36	Enterprise	Oil & Gas	
37	Barton (a)	Draperies/Stores	
38	Dewey	Motor/Airfr	
39	Stocklake	Industrials S-Z	
40	Peck	Industrials L-R	
41	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
42	Whitman Reeve	Industrials S-Z	
43	Jones & Shipman	Industrials E-K	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend  
 Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £16,000 in tomorrow's newspaper.

MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN

BRITISH FUNDS

1987 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1987 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

1987 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

1987 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

1987 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

1987 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

1987 High Low Stock Price Change % P/E

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2	Bank of Ireland	Banking/Discount	
3	Central TV	Cinema/TV	
4	Hevel of London	Draperies/Stores	
5	CAP Co	Electronics	
6	Sand Diffusion	Electronics	
7	Church Charles	Building Roads	
8	Blick	Electronics	
9	Booker	Food	
10	More Bros	Draperies/Stores	
11	Hillside	Food	
12	PWS	Insurance	
13	Westwood Daves	Industrials S-Z	
14	Hopkiss	Industrials E-K	
15	Federated The	Building Roads	
16	Hanima	Industrials E-K	
17	Swire Pacific A	Industrials S-Z	
18	Armstrong	Motor/Airfr	
19	Securicor	Industrials S-Z	
20	Reynolds	Industrials E-K	
21	Eleco	Industrials A-D	
22	Bromsgrove Indr	Oil & Gas	
23	Contibel	Chemicals	
24	Millworth	Building Roads	
25	Newman Tonks	Building Roads	
26	Berkley Op	Electronics	
27	Forward Tech	Draperies/Stores	
28	Bancic (a)	Draperies/Stores	
29	Empire Stores	Draperies/Stores	
30	Watts Blake	Building Roads	
31	Body Shop	Draperies/Stores	
32	Mercery Ltd	Banking/Discount	
33	Parker Knoll A	Industrials A-D	
34	Arcon	Industrials A-D	
35	Avit Europe	Oil & Gas	
36	Enterprise	Oil & Gas	
37	Barton (a)	Draperies/Stores	
38	Dewey	Motor/Airfr	
39	Stocklake	Industrials S-Z	
40	Peck	Industrials L-R	
41	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
42	Whitman Reeve	Industrials S-Z	
43	Jones & Shipman	Industrials E-K	

## BREWERIES

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Redland (a)	Building Roads	
2	Bank of Ireland	Banking/Discount	
3	Central TV	Cinema/TV	
4	Hevel of London	Draperies/Stores	
5	CAP Co	Electronics	
6	Sand Diffusion	Electronics	
7	Church Charles	Building Roads	
8	Blick	Electronics	
9	Booker	Food	
10	More Bros	Draperies/Stores	
11	Hillside	Food	
12	PWS	Insurance	
13	Westwood Daves	Industrials S-Z	
14	Hopkiss	Industrials E-K	
15	Federated The	Building Roads	
16	Hanima	Industrials E-K	
17	Swire Pacific A	Industrials S-Z	
18	Armstrong	Motor/Airfr	
19	Securicor	Industrials S-Z	
20	Reynolds	Industrials E-K	
21	Eleco	Industrials A-D	
22	Bromsgrove Indr	Oil & Gas	
23	Contibel	Chemicals	
24	Millworth	Building Roads	
25	Newman Tonks	Building Roads	
26	Berkley Op	Electronics	
27	Forward Tech	Draperies/Stores	
28	Bancic (a)	Draperies/Stores	
29	Empire Stores	Draperies/Stores	
30	Watts Blake	Building Roads	
31	Body Shop	Draperies/Stores	
32	Mercery Ltd	Banking/Discount	
33	Parker Knoll A	Industrials A-D	
34	Arcon	Industrials A-D	
35	Avit Europe	Oil & Gas	
36	Enterprise	Oil & Gas	
37	Barton (a)	Draperies/Stores	
38	Dewey	Motor/Airfr	
39	Stocklake	Industrials S-Z	
40	Peck	Industrials L-R	
41	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
42	Whitman Reeve	Industrials S-Z	
43	Jones & Shipman	Industrials E-K	

## BUILDINGS AND ROADS

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Redland (a)	Building Roads	
2	Bank of Ireland	Banking/Discount	
3	Central TV	Cinema/TV	
4	Hevel of London	Draperies/Stores	
5	CAP Co	Electronics	
6	Sand Diffusion	Electronics	
7	Church Charles	Building Roads	
8	Blick	Electronics	
9	Booker	Food	
10	More Bros	Draperies/Stores	
11	Hillside	Food	
12	PWS	Insurance	
13	Westwood Daves	Industrials S-Z	
14	Hopkiss	Industrials E-K	
15	Federated The	Building Roads	
16	Hanima	Industrials E-K	
17	Swire Pacific A	Industrials S-Z	
18	Armstrong	Motor/Airfr	
19	Securicor	Industrials S-Z	
20	Reynolds	Industrials E-K	
21	Eleco	Industrials A-D	
22	Bromsgrove Indr	Oil & Gas	
23	Contibel	Chemicals	
24	Millworth	Building Roads	
25	Newman Tonks	Building Roads	
26	Berkley Op	Electronics	
27	Forward Tech	Draperies/Stores	
28	Bancic (a)	Draperies/Stores	
29	Empire Stores	Draperies/Stores	
30	Watts Blake	Building Roads	
31	Body Shop	Draperies/Stores	
32	Mercery Ltd	Banking/Discount	
33	Parker Knoll A	Industrials A-D	
34	Arcon	Industrials A-D	
35	Avit Europe	Oil & Gas	
36	Enterprise	Oil & Gas	
37	Barton (a)	Draperies/Stores	
38	Dewey	Motor/Airfr	
39	Stocklake	Industrials S-Z	
40	Peck	Industrials L-R	
41	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
42	Whitman Reeve	Industrials S-Z	
43	Jones & Shipman	Industrials E-K	

## FINANCE AND LAND

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Redland (a)	Building Roads	
2	Bank of Ireland	Banking/Discount	
3	Central TV	Cinema/TV	
4	Hevel of London	Draperies/Stores	
5	CAP Co	Electronics	
6	Sand Diffusion	Electronics	
7	Church Charles	Building Roads	
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9	Booker	Food	
10	More Bros	Draperies/Stores	
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13	Westwood Daves	Industrials S-Z	
14	Hopkiss	Industrials E-K	
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16	Hanima	Industrials E-K	
17	Swire Pacific A	Industrials S-Z	
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20	Reynolds	Industrials E-K	
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40	Peck	Industrials L-R	
41	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
42	Whitman Reeve	Industrials S-Z	
43	Jones & Shipman	Industrials E-K	

## FOODS

No.	Company	Group	Gain or Loss
1	Redland (a)	Building Roads	
2	Bank of Ireland	Banking/Discount	
3	Central TV	Cinema/TV	
4	Hevel of London	Draperies/Stores	
5	CAP Co	Electronics	
6	Sand Diffusion	Electronics	
7	Church Charles	Building Roads	
8	Blick	Electronics	
9	Booker	Food	
10	More Bros	Draperies/Stores	
11	Hillside	Food	
12	PWS	Insurance	
13	Westwood Daves	Industrials S-Z	
14	Hopkiss	Industrials E-K	
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17	Swire Pacific A	Industrials S-Z	
18	Armstrong	Motor/Airfr	
19	Securicor	Industrials S-Z	
20	Reynolds	Industrials E-K	
21	Eleco	Industrials A-D	
22	Bromsgrove Indr	Oil & Gas	
23	Contibel	Chemicals	
24	Millworth	Building Roads	
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27	Forward Tech	Draperies/Stores	
28	Bancic (a)	Draperies/Stores	
29	Empire Stores	Draperies/Stores	
30	Watts Blake	Building Roads	
31	Body Shop	Draperies/Stores	
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38	Dewey	Motor/Airfr	
39	Stocklake	Industrials S-Z	
40	Peck	Industrials L-R	
41	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
42	Whitman Reeve	Industrials S-Z	
43	Jones & Shipman	Industrials E-K	

## CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

450	134	Berkshire Gap	124	128	2.5	3.8
127	65	Ben Bros	550	600	5.9	1.0
23	137	Bookers	510	515	5.14	2.1
533	335	Brit Empire	192	217	7.7	3.8
435	200	Briston-Cloud Hgt	373	375	5.5	2.1



# Guinness Mahon names directors

Guinness Mahon: Mr Patrick Moorsom has joined as director in charge of banking. Mr Nicholas Plummer is joining as a director in the banking department.

Fitzroy Robinson Partnership: Miss Nancy Cogswell becomes a partner.

Ernst & Whinney: Mr John Fairley becomes a partner in the international business services group. Mr Glenn Leitch becomes a partner specializing in personal tax and financial planning. Mr David Thomas becomes an audit partner; and Mr Andrew Macfarlane becomes a partner in the corporate finance department, all in the London office. Mr Bruce Morton becomes an audit partner in the firm's Birmingham office, and Mr John Rendell joins the Thames Valley office in Reading as a partner handling management buyouts, fund-raising and acquisitions.

Vinten Group: Mr R A Lawson has become a non-executive director.

Henderson Crosthwaite: Mr Gerald Cheyne is made a director.



Nancy Cogswell: partner at Fitzroy Robinson

Smith & Wesson: Mr Bob Maddimer becomes president after the acquisition by FH Tomkins.

Clark Whitehill: Mr Julian Glicher and Mr Brian Ing become partners in the London office and Mr Ian Dale is made a partner in the Reading office.

Lancar: Mr Chimu Gidomani and Mr Andrew Greystoke are made directors.

## COMPANY NEWS

**HARDYS & HANSON:** Half-year to April 3. Interim dividends: on ordinary shares 6.3p (5.6p) and on deferred ordinary 5.32p (4.72p). Figures in £000s. Turnover 10,029 (9,778). Pretax profit 1,921 (1,644).

**BURDENE INVESTMENTS:** Half-year to March 28. Interim dividend 1.5p (1.25p). Figures in £000s. Turnover 10,815 (8,481). Pretax profit 1,251 (743). Earnings per share 8.18p (7.25p).

**DELTA GROUP:** The group has bought Dunlin Systems, a manufacturer of plastic cable joints and accessories, for £165,000 cash.

**HEWITSON:** Year to March 31. Final dividend 1.7p, as forecast. Figures in £000s: pretax profit 481 (309).

## BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	9.50%
BCI	9.00%
BCI & Company	9.00%
Consolidated Crds	9.00%
Co-operative Bank	9.00%
C. Hoare & Co	9.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	9.00%
Lloyds Bank	9.00%
Nat Westminster	9.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%
TSB	9.00%
Citibank NA	9.00%

## MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Base Rates %	Trade Bills (Discount %)	Local Authority Bonds (%)
Clearing Banks 9	1 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2	1 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2
Financial House 9	3 month 9 1/2 6 month 9 1/2	3 month 9 1/2 6 month 9 1/2
Discount Market Loans %	Interbank (%)	
Overnight High 9% Low 9%	Overnight open 9% close 14	
Week fixed 9%	1 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2	
Treasury Bills (Discount %)	1 month 9 1/2 2 month 9 1/2	
Duping 3 month 8 1/2	3 month 9 1/2 6 month 9 1/2	
3 month 8 1/2	6 month 9 1/2 12 month 9 1/2	
Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)	Local Authority Deposits (%)	
1 month 8 1/2 2 month 8 1/2	2 days 9 1/2 7 days 9 1/2	
3 month 8 1/2 6 month 8 1/2	1 month 9 1/2 3 month 9 1/2	
	6 month 9 1/2 12 month 9 1/2	

## LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Three Month Sterling	Open	High	Low	Close	Est Val	
Sept 87	90.88	90.88	90.84	90.88	5135	7 days
Oct 87	90.81	90.82	90.81	90.86	548	3 months
Nov 87	90.74	90.74	90.72	90.82	271	7 days
Dec 87	90.67	90.67	90.67	90.54	22	1 month
Jan 88	90.59	90.52	90.45	90.45	51	7 days
Feb 88	90.52	90.52	90.38	90.38	10	3 months
Mar 88	90.45	90.36	90.30	90.30	10	1 day
Apr 88	90.38	90.30	90.22	90.22	10	Swiss
MAY 88	89.90	89.90	89.90	89.90	10	1 month
Previous day's total open interest 14711						7 days
Three Month Eurodollar	92.70	92.78	92.69	92.77	4404	1 day
Apr 87	92.42	92.48	92.42	92.49	688	7 days
May 87	92.35	92.42	92.26	92.26	290	3 months
Jun 87	92.05	92.05	92.02	92.04	67	
Jul 87	91.82	91.82	91.82	91.84	35	
Aug 87	NT			91.65		
Previous day's total open interest 26918						7 days
US Treasury Bond		91-22	91-22	92-08	4816	Gold-S
Sept 87	NT			91-08	0	Kousser
Oct 87	NT			91-08		\$ 445.
Nov 87	NT					Swiss
Previous day's total open interest 4274						1 month
Short Gilt	NT					Apple
Dec 87	NT					\$ 459
Jan 88	NT					\$ 105.
Feb 88	NT					Patterson
Mar 88	NT					\$ 557.
Previous day's total open interest 0						Silver
Long Gilt	122-19	122-26	121-30	122-00	25224	7 days
Dec 87	122-09	122-09	122-05	121-27	50	1 month
Jan 88						
Feb 88						
Mar 88						
Apr 88						
May 88						
Jun 88						
Previous day's total open interest 29027						1 month
FT-SE 100	233.25	235.00	232.75	234.20	1049	1 month
Dec 87	NT			238.70	0	Fixed
Previous day's total open interest 4906						1 month







<p><b>2220</b> * Automatic. 1971. W. only 99,000. 1971. 1.3.956. Te: (1742) 570246</p>	<p><b>2220</b> * Automatic. 1977. W. only min cost. 14 1/2. 6.800 min cost. 1977. 1.3.956</p>	<p><b>2220</b> * Automatic. 1971. W. only 99,000. 1971. 1.3.956. Te: (1742) 570246</p>	<p><b>2220</b> * Automatic. 1977. W. only min cost. 14 1/2. 6.800 min cost. 1977. 1.3.956</p>
<p><b>944 LUX. 1983. Manual. Controls</b></p>	<p><b>944 LUX. 1983. Manual. Controls</b></p>	<p><b>944 LUX. 1983. Manual. Controls</b></p>	<p><b>944 LUX. 1983. Manual. Controls</b></p>

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# Brand and Langer share lead with five-under-par 67s









# Capel's defiant fifty relieves the gloom

By Alan Lee

**HEADINGLEY** (England won toss): Pakistan, with eight first-innings wickets standing, are 60 runs behind England. All of England's nightmarish fears about Headingley were luridly justified yesterday when, after choosing to bat in the third Cornhill Test, they lost the top half of their order for 31 runs inside an hour. Partial salvation came from a debut half-century of great resolution by David Capel but the final total of 136 was only six more than their lowest ever against Pakistan, made at the Oval in 1954.

As with all recent Tests on this ground, where there has not been a draw since 1980, the bowlers look like holding sway throughout. The pitch heavily supported seam all day and turned a little in the evening. If Pakistan can achieve a lead of 100 or more, England will find it hard to avoid defeat.

England, for whom Gower failed for the third time in succession, are further hampered by an injury to Botham. He was hit twice on the left foot while batting and although an X-ray revealed no fractures, he is thought unlikely to take any part until Saturday.

England volunteered the first shot of a turbulent morning when making Emburey twelfth man. This was not in the popular script, which reserved the role either for Capel or Edmonds but it was not an illogical move either. With a result here considered likely, and potentially decisive with regard to the series, England were simply electing to play their most attacking bowlers. Emburey, most skilful in a containing style, was unlucky to miss only his third Test in the last 25 but we are told he took it philosophically.

When Gating won the toss he can scarcely have hesitated over batting. Although conditions here traditionally suit the bowlers on the first morning, the pitch itself seldom improves with wear. Last year's Leeds Test against India

ENGLAND FIRST INNINGS					
	Bats	Runs	Wickets	Extras	Total
B C BROAD c Saleem Yousuf b Wasim Akram	8	1	35	25	1
R T ROBINSON lbw b Imran Khan	10	1	27	18	1
C W J ATHEY c Saleem Yousuf b Imran Khan	10	1	27	18	1
D I GOWER b Imran Khan	10	1	27	18	1
M W GATING lbw b Wasim Akram	10	1	27	18	1
I T BOTHAM c Saleem Yousuf b Mudassar Nazar	26	2	115	64	1
D J CAPEL c and b Mohsin Kamal	6	1	52	29	1
R I RICHARDS lbw b Wasim Akram	6	1	52	29	1
N A FOSTER c Saleem Yousuf b Mohsin Kamal	6	1	52	29	1
P H EDMONDOS c Saleem Yousuf b Mohsin Kamal	1	1	52	29	1
P R RILEY not out	1	1	52	29	1
Extras: b 7, lb 6, w 1, nb 1					
Total: (60.4 overs)					136

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-1, 2-13, 3-13, 4-31, 5-31, 6-85, 7-113, 8-133, 9-133. BOWLING: Imran Khan 19-3-37-3; Wasim Akram 14-4-36-3; Abdul Qadir 5-0-14-0; Mudassar Nazar 14-5-18-1; Mohsin Kamal 8-4-22-3.

PAKISTAN FIRST INNINGS					
	Bats	Runs	Wickets	Extras	Total
MUDASSAR NAZAR lbw b Foster	24	3	89	60	1
SHOAIB MOHAMMAD c Richards b Foster	18	1	42	39	1
SHANMOGHAN AHTAR not out	24	1	42	39	1
ISLAHEEM YOUSUF not out	4	1	10	11	1
Extras: lb 7, nb 1					
Total: (20 wickets, 27 overs)					76

Javed Miandad, Salim Malik, Imran Khan, Ijaz Ahmed, Wasim Akram, Abdul Qadir and Mohsin Kamal did not bat. FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22 (2), 2-40 (1), 3-40 (1), 4-40 (1), 5-40 (1), 6-40 (1), 7-40 (1), 8-40 (1), 9-40 (1), 10-40 (1), 11-40 (1), 12-40 (1), 13-40 (1), 14-40 (1), 15-40 (1), 16-40 (1), 17-40 (1), 18-40 (1), 19-40 (1), 20-40 (1).

Man of the Match: K E Palmer and D R Shepherd.

was Gating's first as England captain and a chastening introduction to the job: India won the toss and with it the match as England mustered 102 and 128.

For an hour or more, Gating must have been bleakly imagining something even worse. Indeed, at 31 for five in the 13th over, with Pakistan rampant, there loomed the unthinkable prospect of England being dismissed before lunch. The ball swung consistently, if not lavishly, and the bounce was occasionally untrue. Imran was at his spectacular best, throttle full out, and Akram bowled with much improved direction. With all this said, however, England found some bizarre ways to lose wickets and could not entirely blame the conditions.

Robinson was out to the first ball he faced, the third of the match. It was Imran's inswinging, his stock delivery these days, and the back-foot defence was indeterminate. Imran, sprinting in from fully 35 yards, was an awesome sight and Athey, whose first

Test innings was an impressive century, had made only four when hurried into a defensive jab in the seventh over.

If this was serious trouble, it became a full-blown crisis in the next over. Broad ventured half forward and then back to a good length ball from Akram and Yousuf, who does not look the most stylish of wicketkeepers, took a tidy, low catch. Imran's face was now a portrait of joy and, sensing that a chance like this might not occur twice, he surrounded the new batsmen with up to seven close catchers.

The fielders were superfluous, as England's two senior players were suicide cases. Gating, having twice flogged over pitched balls through cover in unconcerned fashion, then thrust his front pad across his stumps to play an inswinging from Akram. With his bat held high, it was horribly reminiscent of the lowest points of his Test career and umpire Shepherd sent him ruefully on his way.

Gower's dismissal looked almost as bad. He was actually bowled by a ball he ought to have left alone for, in trying to withdraw the bat he succeeded only in dragging the ball down into his stumps. He left the stroke of midday and Capel was thrust into as daunting a situation as can ever have confronted a young man on his debut.

The crowd, a disappointingly small one, emerged from their mesmerised silence to give Capel a warm reception, though it was nothing to the ovation he received more than three hours later. He will play many more attractive innings but probably none which personify bloody-minded defiance quite so triumphantly. Botham stayed with him for two hours, severely restricting himself while offering copious encouragement to a player in whom he may see many of the qualities of his own younger days. Together, they put on 54 in 27 overs and, if Imran helped them by declining to bring himself back after lunch, it was still an admirable repair job.

Capel got firmly on to the front foot to anything remotely full of length but survived sundry alarms when pushed back. He reached 50 with his favourite shot, a square-drive on foot and looked thoroughly aggrieved when a mistimed straight drive gave Mohsin Kamal the chance to finish the innings with a rattle of three wickets in two overs.

In the final session, England were kept in the game by Foster, currently the country's leading wicket taker and a dangerous customer whenever the pitch offers assistance. He removed Shoaib and Mudassar with deliveries of the immaculate line which once eluded him and if Emburey — fielding substitute for Botham — had managed to hang on to a couple of chances at slip there might not have been much in it this morning.

John Woodcock, our Cricket Correspondent, is indisposed.



Third time unlucky: Gower bowled by Imran Khan (Photograph: Andrew Varley)

END COLUMN

## Edberg ready for the ascent

By David Miller

Tony Pickard's opinion of his protégé, Stefan Edberg, amounts to a song title. "Every time he plays, he grows a little," he says. The peak for the Swede, aged 21, already champion of Australia twice, is only three years away. Pickard considers. It could start to arrive too soon for Ivan Lendl this afternoon.

The last time the pair met on grass was in the Australian semi-finals 18 months ago, but Lendl avenged that defeat last autumn, on synthetic canvas in New York. Today comes the confrontation of these two characters, whose sparring the demeanour on court belies the emotions beneath.

Lendl has at last begun to give signs to the public of all that charm and intelligence which some of us know he has off court: that he has a human heart beating in that outwardly expressionless body.

His emotions may be stretched this afternoon by a player his physical equal — they are both 6ft 2in — who has dropped only two sets in five matches so far, and whose previous best here was the last 16 two years ago.

If experience counts, Lendl should win: two US titles in five finals, two French titles in four, a Wimbledon final and two semis. His crowning at Mecca awaits. How much will today's outcome be determined by the respective side-line mentors, Pickard and Tony Roche?

Pickard has been working with Edberg for four years, travelling with him for three. They met by chance when the former English Davis Cup captain went to run the rule over a likely youngster for Wilson, the sports manufacturer, following which Pickard had said: "If you ever want any help, get in touch."

Their success together provides a singular lesson for the Lawn Tennis Association of Britain, to whom Pickard offered his services last year for nothing and received no enthu-



Further Wimbledon coverage, page 37

slam in response. There is an impression — and not one being put about by Pickard himself — that the LTA are reluctant to get involved with a coach holding some of his positive attitudes.

Within three weeks of Edberg suffering the depressing set-back of defeats in the Davis Cup final last winter, he had come back to retain the Australian singles title.

The relationship between player and coach, Pickard says, must be one of complete trust. "The player has to be able to take advice and criticism, so long as it is constructive."

Yet before a coach can establish discipline there has to be communication, and all the indications are that, in recent years, this is what has been missing at the top of British tennis.

Pickard has done nothing radically to alter Edberg's game, merely sharpening certain aspects. His forehand swing has been shortened, making it a more penetrating stroke. Standing two yards from an outside court where Edberg practised with Jarrod yesterday was to understand the incredible power now exerted with modern rackets.

Pickard and Edberg will not be discussing their tactics until this morning, and will be influenced by nothing that has happened in the tournament so far. They already know, Pickard implies, what will be needed once he gets on court. "I've encouraged him to contribute to our relationship, and so we are able to contribute together," Pickard says.

The LTA may not at this moment have a potential Edberg on the horizon, but they have not been without competent players in recent years. What they have defined, in their forthcoming appointments to take charge of the game in the interim, is the kind of positive thinking and experience which currently are missing in the potential Edberg, and which may this afternoon deny Lendl once more an opportunity to take the prize he values most. That prize could be Edberg's.

## Player limit stays

By Ian Stafford

The European Community were yet again unable to force the Football Association to allow more Common Market players in English teams, after further talks in Brussels yesterday.

The Commission has, however, decided to set up a working party of four, led by Jacques Delors, the EEC president, to look for ways to bring pressure on the football authorities to allow the "free circulation of footballers".

Manuel Marin, European commissioner for Social Affairs, wanted immediate action in the European Court to settle the matter. But the commissioner for competi-

tion, Peter Sutherland, is ready to accept a system of legalised "exemptions" to EEC law that would permit football to impose limits negotiated with Brussels up to 1992.

The Italian FA has also been told that the Treaty of Rome gives all citizens, including footballers, the right to circulate between EEC countries. But an official said: "Politically it would be absurd to impose rules straight away that forced FAs to accept unlimited numbers of foreign players. But the pressure must be maintained for a gradual introduction of this basic freedom."

## Cram time survives

From Pat Butcher, Athletics Correspondent, Helsinki

Said Aoutia, that nemesis of British champions, came within four tenths of a second of Steve Cram's world mile record here in the Olympic Stadium last night. Aoutia, the Olympic 5,000 metres champion, has in turn broken Dave Moorcroft's world record at that distance, and Cram's 1,500 metres world record. Now, although he says he is going for the 5,000/10,000 metres double, at the world championships in Rome, he is also after the mile record.

The Moroccan was helped in his attempt last night by a Briton. Paul Larkins, who went through the first two laps, in 56.28sec, as opposed to Cram's 56.01 in Oslo two years ago, and 1min 53.75sec (Cram 1:53.86). Dave Campbell, the Commonwealth bronze medal winner, took up the relay, and led Aoutia to the three-quarter mile in 2:51.47 (Cram 2:52.00). But, whereas Cram was running away from the challenge of Sebastian Coe and José-Luis González in Oslo, Aoutia was already 40 metres clear of Sydney Maree. Even so he finished in 3:46.76, the second-best ever to Cram's 3:46.32.

Edwin Moses came "home" to win last night, and reminded the Helsinki crowd of the elegant yet forced style, which earned him 122 metres victories in the 400 metres hurdles, including his last appearance in the Olympic stadium here when he took the world title in those marvellous inaugural world championships in 1983.

Finland is something of a spiritual home for Moses. He comes here for treatment, and his masseur is a Finn. Since he lost his unbeaten record to Danny Harris, Moses has since convincingly beaten his compatriot last weekend in the United States championships and last night he obliged with a victory in 49.09sec, beating Dave Patrick, who makes up the American world championship trio.

Bruno Marie-Rose, of France, the world indoor champion, won the 200 metres in 20.88sec. But although Todd Bennett, in fourth place beat a couple of big names, Chidi Imoh and Robson da Silva, the Southampton man who came down to this distance because he felt he had no future at the 400, is showing no more signs of being a world beater at this event.

The same has to be said of Shireen Bailey who moved up to lead the women's 800 metres at the bell in 59.85sec only to finish fourth, outside the magic mark of 2 minutes.

## Navratilova faces Graf again

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The Wimbledon women's singles final will be a repetition of the French: Steffi Graf versus Martina Navratilova. Miss Graf, aged 18, has not lost a tournament this year. Miss Navratilova, aged 30, has not won one. Miss Graf has won 45 consecutive singles but Miss Navratilova, the last player to beat her, has won 40 in a row at Wimbledon.

Those bald but (when you consider them) extraordinary facts became relevant yesterday when Miss Navratilova beat Chris Evert 6-2, 5-7, 6-4 in two hours and two minutes and Miss Graf crushed Pam Shriver by 6-0, 6-2 in only 51 minutes. In the final Miss Navratilova's experience of such big occasions should be an advantage and she will be fired by the ambition to equal Helen Wills Moody's record total of eight Wimbledon singles titles.

On the other hand Miss Graf has nothing to lose, has won her last two matches with Miss Navratilova and, this year, has acquired a knack that has temporarily deserted Miss Navratilova: the knack of winning tournaments. If confidence is the decisive factor, Miss Graf should win.

Miss Shriver suggested yesterday that, compared with her own performance against Miss Graf, Miss Navratilova had a left-handed service that could test Miss Graf's backhand. Moreover, she added, Miss Navratilova could cope more easily with Miss Graf's pace, not least because of her athletic rearing. All that makes sense. But the final will probably be won and lost in the mind, especially Miss Navratilova's.

Miss Shriver is never at a loss for a wisecrack, even when she is hurting inside. The turning point of the match, she said, was "walking out there". In the previous two days she had saved three match points in the course of two hours and 58 minutes. Yesterday, she said, her arm was tired. "But even if I had served well it would just have postponed the inevitable, though you can always hope she might get nervous."

In the first set Miss Shriver scored only 12 points, mainly because Miss Graf hit harder and more accurately and seemed to regard the usually formidable Shriver service as an invitation to a party. Often Miss Shriver looked helplessly at the net as she stood and watched the winners go by. There was a gawky, girlish air about her. By contrast, the teenage was gracefully fleet of foot — so much so that she must have impressed a spectator called Sugar Ray Leonard, himself a fancy mover.

Miss Graf's returns were so good that, even when Miss Shriver could reach them, she usually had to volley under stress and thus offered Miss Graf the chance to play a passing shot. Miss Graf also served so well that Miss Shriver never had a break point until the last game. For Miss Shriver, everything happened so fast that she became confused and tossed points away with unforced errors.

The 73rd match in the Evert-Navratilova series was a beauty, its impact dulled only by the fact that we had enjoyed its like so often before. You know how it is with those famous old movies — for example, *The African Queen* or *Casablanca* or *The Sound of Music*. They are

still good, but we have seen them so often that their best lines have become ideomatic clichés.

The analogy may be apt, but is also unfair. This was a spectacular, highly-skilled and closely-contested match that painted women's tennis in its most attractive colours. The

Yorkshire lecturer to umpire final

Stephen Winyard, from Ilkley, West Yorkshire, will umpire the Wimbledon men's singles final on Sunday, and John Parry, who lives at Ilkley, Derbyshire, will officiate in the women's singles final tomorrow.

Winyard, aged 37, is a lecturer in social policy at Leeds University. He umpired the women's singles final between Martina Navratilova and Hana Mandlikova last year.

Parry, who is 48, works for the leisure division of Mansfield Brewery, jointly managing a multi-sport complex with his wife, Anne. He was in charge of the 1986 mixed doubles final. A former Welsh junior champion, he was, at one time, a member of the Falcons free-fall parachute team.

Evert-Navratilova matches of a decade ago were mostly straightforward clashes between a counter-punching baseliner and a stronger athlete specializing in the service and volley. To some extent that is still true. But the passing years have taught each to borrow freely from the other's tactical wardrobe.

This was evident yesterday in Miss Navratilova's willingness to spar from the baseline

and Miss Evert's equal readiness to go to the net. The tactical nuances were absorbing and educational, the technical expertise exemplary. Moreover, they appreciated each other's skills and enjoyed each other's company.

Miss Navratilova is probably the best grass-court specialist in the history of women's tennis. She plays the forecourt with a strong, sure wrist and is a superb athlete. Both qualities — that is the wrist and the athleticism — were notably obvious when she hit a startling forehand winner, hit on the run, off a smash, and then hurried herself to the left to volley a forehand winner. Each shot sent her sprawling — but ended a point.

Miss Evert did her best to outsmart Miss Navratilova and, in the second set, outplayed her. What a marvellous set that was for Miss Evert. She relieved all her best yesterday. But, in the third set, she lost her momentum just long enough for Miss Navratilova to regain command.

Miss Evert bounded back with some delectable lobs and buzzing service returns. To the last, she hotly disputed the truism that Wimbledon is Miss Navratilova's empire, not hers. Remember those "as time goes by" lines from *Casablanca*? A lot of them seemed to fit.

A grand idea to reverse presentations

A century of tradition at Wimbledon has been charmed away by a white-haired grandmother, Mrs Rosemary Protheroe-Beynon, of St Bees, Cumbria, who has persuaded the Wimbledon authorities to present the losing finalists with their awards before the champions.

It has taken nearly a year since she first put forward the idea in a letter to Christopher Gorrings, the chief executive of the Lawn Tennis Association. She said a reversal of the presentation procedures would give the runner-up "due time for their achievement to be appreciated."

The committee considered the matter in spring and she has heard that her idea has been accepted and thanked for bringing it to their attention.

Mrs Protheroe-Beynon, aged 66, the wife of a retired Army major, said: "I'm thrilled. It shows a great sympathy for the loser. After all there would be no champion without the runner-up."

Games in gear

Abidjan (Reuters) — The return of tennis to the Olympic Games will dominate next week's annual meeting of the International Tennis Federation. Sixty-five countries will work out details for the tournament in Seoul after an absence of 64 years.

## Black goes for record

Europe's top 400 metres runner, Roger Black, and his Team Solent club colleagues, Todd Bennett, Kriss Akabusi and Paul Harnsworth, are to attempt to break the 16-year-old 4 x 200 metres British record at the Solent Games in Southampton on July 19.

They are confident they can better the record of 1min 24.1sec.

## Shelford signs

Adrian Shelford, aged 23, the New Zealand Rugby League international from Welling, has signed for St Helens. Shelford is the cousin of the All Black rugby union forwards, Gary and Wayne.

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